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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,276.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M. 1907.				
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	5899
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9506
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9502
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6922
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7548	BRITANNIA	6512
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9506
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6998
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9506
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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AUSTRALIEN	6,366	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

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KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	10th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MUTORO MARU	...	Hands	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
HIROSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 9th Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 5th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 6th Dec.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "WARDONGA," 2,313 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Mewai, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Dabrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bureh.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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3rd December, 1907.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail or
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	26th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	G. Matcovich	26th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	26th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piume

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AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	26th Dec.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th Dec.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	9069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	13th Feb. "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8124	29th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar. "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	9069	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	16th July "

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1,100	99-12	54-0	38
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1,850	168-0	91-8	65

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ESTABLISHED 1848.
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THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

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Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premium.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
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20	21 10	46 8	30 6	20 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	33 6	22 9	64 13	48 9	38 7	25
30	27 6	58 13	42 13	26 0	65 10	49 6	39 11	30
35	31 6	66 4	47 1	29 13	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	69 13	53 6	34 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	70 7	66 13	...	71 11	54 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and Patterns.

Long Cloth, Shirtings, Jaconets, Cambrics, Muslins, Reps, Twills, Quilts, Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern), Athi Babbs, Dimmit pattern, dyed, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Dusters, Flannels, Sheetings, Drawers Cloth, Dyed, Printing Cloth, Dyed, Bleached, Chadars, Dhotis, Khaki Cloth, Red Cloths, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Cushions, Table Cover Dyeing Cloth, Dyed Cloth, Mosquito Curtains, Canvas, &c. &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all Varieties.

Socks, Stockings, Gents Underwear, Ladies Vests, Caps, Hose, Belts, Garters, Suspenders, Ladies Jackets, Coats, Shawls, Comforters, Mufflers, Gloves, Ties, Scarves, Sashes, Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Fringes, Tassels, Bed Tickens, &c.

WOOLLEN CLOTH of all descriptions viz: Serving plaited thread on Cords and Spools (vegetable) Sewing Cotton Cotton on Reels and Spools (vegetable) Sewing Silk, Twist, Embroidery Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Knitting Cotton, Ball Tickens, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MUFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GARSWAMY, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gamdevi.
BRANCHES:—Mission Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Bowbazar Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP PASSAGE to ENGLAND available per DIRECT NATAL LINE Steamer "UMKALI," SAILING for WEYMOUTH about 31st December. The Ship has excellent accommodation, carries Surgeon and Stewardess and is fitted with Electric Lights and Refrigerator.

For particulars as to Fares, etc., apply to—

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 6th DECEMBER, 1907, the MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be RE-OPENED for Passenger Traffic.

One Mixed Train will run each way as under:—

UP TRAIN.

	H.	M.
Matheran ..... Dep.	7	15
Neral ..... Arr.	9	13

DOWN TRAIN.

Neral ..... Dep.	16	40
Matheran ..... Arr.	18	45

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that GOSAVI SHIVGAR DAYAGAR has contracted TO SELL ABSOLUTELY to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady 9th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 281·74 square yards or thereabouts, and registered with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2181, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116 and 2179, New Nos. C. 9222, 9261 to 9258, Old Survey Nos. 806, 807 and 809, and New Survey Nos. 4-5487, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2000 (2), and Street No. 5A, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East and South by the property of Cumroodin Tyabji, on or towards the West by the Khetwady 9th Lane aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Aderji Kanga and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1907.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

EAST AGRIPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, E WARD.

SCHEME NO. XXXII.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provision of Section 25 of the said Act, made a Scheme for the Improvement of certain portions of BYCULLA and TARWADI SECTIONS of the Municipal E Ward of the City of Bombay within the limits of the area, comprised within thick red lines on the map (plan No. 30, dated 4th November 1907), with the exception of the portions coloured yellow on the map, and bounded as follows:—

AS TO BLOCK A:—

On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 3653.

On or towards the South (proceeding from East to West) by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3669 and 3670 respectively, a portion of Parel Road and by the property bearing New Survey No. 3592.

On or towards the West by a portion of G. I. P. Railway, and by portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3595 and 3596 respectively.

On or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 3597, and by the portions of Parel Road and Victoria Road.

AS TO BLOCK B:—

On or towards the East (proceeding from North to South) by a portion of Delisle Road, the property bearing New Survey No. 3461, portion of Haines Road, the property bearing New Survey No. 3475 and another portion of Haines Road.

On or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 3472, portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3477, the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3472 and 3589 respectively, portions of Sankli Street and Ripon Road and by the property bearing New Survey No. 3555.

On or towards the west by portion of Morland Road, portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3530 & 3483 respectively, and by portion of Ripon Road.

On or towards the North by portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3494, portion of Haines Road, portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3450 and by the portion of Clerk Road.

And that the office of the said Board at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 30, dated 4th November 1907) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

DATED THIS 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1907.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1907-1908.

It is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on Saturday, 14th December, 1907, and about 14 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the season.

Rates of subscription for the EXTRA MEETINGS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
	Rs.	Rs.
MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB. Single Ticket	20	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies	5	...
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB. Book containing 14 Tickets	...	35
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies	10	...

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES, will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

LADIES, and MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, are admitted to the Private Paddock FREE.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

LADIES' SEASON TICKETS are not available for Children.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE
Gentleman ... Rs. 5	Single Ticket ... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child ... „ 2	Lady or Child ... As. 12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C.,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. CLUB.

BYCULLA,
8th November 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SECOND ALTERATION OF STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME III.

WHEREAS a Notification for a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. III) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 29th December, 1898, 5th January, 1899, and 12th January, 1899, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the First Alteration) and a Notification of the first alteration was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 28th January, 1904, 4th February 1904, and 11th February 1904, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the first alteration of the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as altered and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that further improvements can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have altered the said Scheme a second time for the purpose of making such further improvements.

And whereas the said Scheme as so altered for the second time involves the acquisition of as well by agreement as otherwise than by agreement of certain lands other than the lands specified in the aforesaid Statements and Schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the said Scheme has been so altered a second time in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

(1). The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered (after omitting Block No. 33 and save as hereinafter set forth) remain as sanctioned. The limits of the undermentioned portions or Blocks of the Scheme so far as the same are altered are as follows:—

BLOCK No. 4.

(a) On the North (proceeding from West to East) property bearing Ward D Nos. 448 and 449; portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos.450 and 451 respectively; properties bearing Ward D Nos.1430, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, and 1404; part of Vilayati Fanas Wadi Lane properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1403 (2) and 1403 (1), part of Girgaum Back Road; properties bearing Ward D. Nos.1396 (1), 1396 (3) and 1396 (2) respectively, another part of Girgaum Back Road;

(b) On the North-east part of the same Road;

(c) On the South (proceeding from East to West) a portion of property bearing Ward D Nos. 1336, (1 and 2) and 1337; properties bearing Ward D Nos. 343 (4B), 345 (4C), respectively, part of Benham Hall Lane; properties bearing Ward D Nos. 344, 1355 (2) respectively, a part of Bhat Wady Lane; portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1393 (1), 1393 (2), 1393 (3), 1387, 1386, 1382, 1381, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372 and 406 respectively; and

(d) On the South-west and West portions of Girgaum Road and Breach Candy Road.

BLOCK No. 5. Situate on the North side of Chunam Kiln Street:—

(a) On the West properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1898 (5), 1899 (8), 1900 (7), 1900 (14), 1900 (18).

(b) On the North properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895 (2) respectively and a portion of a private lane,

(c) On the East a further portion of the said private lane and a portion of Chunam Kiln Street and

(d) on the South another portion of Chunam Kiln Street.

BLOCK No. 6.

(a) On the West a portion of Charni Road property bearing D Ward No. 1784 (1 & 2);

(b) On the North part of Khetwady Main Road properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1844, 1845 (1), 1845 (2) part of 1843 (2), 1841 & 1839 respectively;

(c) On the East or North-east part of Khetwady Main Road and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1821, 1600 and 1828 respectively, properties bearing Ward D. Nos. 1613 & 1619 (1 and 2) respectively; portion of properties bearing Ward D Nos.1620, 1624 (1 & 2), 1629 part of 1637 (b) and 1781 (1 & 2) respectively.

BLOCK No. 10.

(a) On the West part of 4th Khetwady Lane;

(b) On the North properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1911, 1780 and 1779 respectively;

(c) On the East or South-east part of 3rd Khetwady Lane and

(d) On the South or South-west properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1771 and 1901 respectively.

BLOCK No. 13.

(a) On the North portion of Falkland Road;

(b) On the East by portion of Ardeshir Dady Street;

(c) On the South by portion of property bearing Ward D No. 1573 (1 & 2), properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1574 and 1703, and

(d) On the West by portion of 1st Khetwady Lane.

BLOCK No. 14.

(a) On the North by portion of Falkland Road.

(b) On the East by portion of Islampura Street.

(c) On the South by Islampura Cross Lane and property bearing Ward C No. 6719 (2);

(d) On the West by portion of Ardeshir Dady Street.

BLOCK Nos. 15 & 16.

(a) On the West portions of Falkland Road and Trimbak Parashram Street;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) property bearing Ward No. 7879, portion of 2nd Pathan Street, properties bearing C Ward No. 7864, 7865 & 7833 respectively, portion of 1st Pathan Street and properties bearing C Ward No. 7900, 7761 and 7760 respectively;

(c) On the East portion of Northbrook Street and

(d) On the South-west portion of Falkland Road.

BLOCK No. 19.

(a) On the North by properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7490 and 7411;

(b) On the East by portion of Duncan Road;

(c) On 7 South properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7400 and 477;

(d) On the West portion of Bhandari Street.

BLOCK No. 22.

(a) On the West a portion of Khoja Street;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7239 and 7201 respectively;

(c) On the East Chimna Butcher Street and

(d) On the South Duncan 1st Cross Lane.

BLOCK No 25.

(a) On the West portion of Doctor Street;

(b) On the North properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7008 and 6896 respectively;

(c) On the East portion of Dhabu Street and

(d) On the South portion of Erskine Road.

BLOCK Nos. 26 and 27.

(a) On the West portion of Dhabu Street and portion of BLOCK No. 25;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) portion of Dharamsi Street, Ward C No, 6853 portion of Baloo Street and another portion of Dharamsi Street;

(c) On the East portion of Parel Road and

(d) On the South portion of Erskine Road.

BLOCK No. 28.

(a) On the West portion of Parel Road;

(b) On the North portion of Emamwada Road;

(c) On the East portion of Memon Wada Road and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 2503,3143 portion of Cross Lane and property bearing B Ward No. 2250 respectively.

BLOCKS Nos. 29,30 and 31.

(a) On the West (proceeding from South to North) portion of Memon Wada Road property bearing B Ward No. 2425 (1 & 2) and 2426 and another portion of Memon Wada Road.

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) part of Emamwada Road and properties bearing Ward B Nos. 3370 (2) 3371, 3378 to 3385 respectively;

(c) On the East (proceeding from North to South) properties bearing Ward B Nos. 3373 to 3383 & 3392, and portion of Tandel Street and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West. properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2820 and 2705 portion of Jakaria Musjid Street properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2753 & 2809 portions of Kambekar Street and portion of new Bengalpura Street and properties bearing Ward B Nos.2363,2362 and 416

BLOCK No. 32.

(a) On the West (proceeding from South to North) portion of Tandel Street portion of property bearing Ward B No. 2322 and another portion of Tandel Street;

(b) On the North property bearing Ward B No.2324

(c) On the East portion of Nishanpada Road;

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT.—*Contd.*

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) another portion of Nishanpada Road properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2914,2913,3212 (1 & 2), 3211 (14) to and 2786.

BLOCK No. 34.

(a) On the West portion of Nishanpada Road;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 2877,3334 & 333 respectively portion of Oomerkhady Street and properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3064 (1) and (2);

(c) On the East portions of Dongri Street and Samuel Street; and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3023 and 2860.

BLOCK No. 35.

(a) On the West, North and East portions of Samuel and Dongri Streets and

(b) On the South property bearing B Ward No. 3055.

BLOCK No. 36.

(a) On the West portion of Dongri Street;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3683, 3671 and 3814;

(c) On the East portion of 1st Nowroji Hill Road;

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3806, 3807, and 3805; and 3655, 3656.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme so altered, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be required may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional plots of land now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a Blue border line on the said Map and are marked with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O respectively, and also two Plots distinguished by Yellow colour situated within the limits of Block No. 27 aforesaid and marked a, b, c, d, & e, f, g, h, on the Map, and also 34 plots forming portions of Public Streets and distinguished by a Neutral tint colour on the said Map and marked with the letters s, s, b, c, c, d, d (1), e, e, f, g, h, h, h, i, i, j, j, j, j, k, k l l, m, n, n, o, p, p, q, r, r, s.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P.M. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, December 11th, for the SUPPLY of about 14,400 tons STEAM COAL, for twelve months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

1. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tender.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer received formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
6. The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1907.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Advices Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Saigon.
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Penang.	Manilla.	Kobe.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,580,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

S. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Plains of Silence. By A. and C. Askew.
The Stumbling Block. Justus Miles Forman.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriott.
The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
Laid up in Lavender. By Stanley J. Weyman.
Her Convict. By M. E. Braddon.
The Square Peg. By W. E. Norris.
The Messenger. By F. Frankfort Moore.
Major Vigoureux. By "Q."
A Lindsay O' the Dales. By A. G. Hales.
The Girl and the Miracle. By Richard Marsh.
A Shepherd of Kensington. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Fair Margaret. By H. Rider Haggard.
In the Queen's Service. By Dick Donovan.
The Angel of Forgiveness. By R. N. Carey.
The Power of the Keys. By Sydney C. Grier.
Alice for Short. By Wm. de Morgan.
The Younger Set. By R. W. Chambers.
Arethusa. By A. Marion Crawford.
The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett.
Arizona Nights. By Stewart Ed. White.
Tales of Two People. By Anthony Hope.
The Call of the Deep. By Frank Bullen.
The Little Anarchist. By A. W. Marchmont.
Vida. By S. R. Crockett.
The Weavers. By Gilbert Parker.
Four Men with a Van. By B. Andon.
Love the Judge. By Wymond Carey.
The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
John Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson.
The Soul of a Priest. By the Duke Litta.
Kate Meredith. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
The Shadow of the Unseen. By Barry Pain and Jas. Blyth.
A Sentimental Season. By Thomas Cobb.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

SUITING FLANNELS.

Rs. 11-4 nett per suit length of 7 yards.

Samples Free on Application.

ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE OR AGENTS:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and KARACHI.

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LATEST SHAPES OF SOLA-HATS FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN.

BELTS, RIBBONS & HOSIERY.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Re 3/8.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ties, Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Samples and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1900) Ld.
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"THE EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH ON THE MAIDAN.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!! FOR NEXT GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Which Commences on SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

☞ We have received from Paris the Finest Films ever shewn in the World.

BY GENERAL REQUEST
"DOGS USED AS SMUGGLERS" will be shewn.

THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY NIGHT. From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M

ON SATURDAYS an EXTRA SHOW is given from 11-15 to 12-15.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)				
Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	...	Rs.	2 0
First Class Chairs	...	...	„	1 0
Second „	...	...	„	0 8
Benches	...	...	„	0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

THE HIPPODROME AT THE RACQUET COURT.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

ENTIRE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

BY OUR BRILLIANT CO.

THE MUSICAL ASHBYS

Will introduce their Famous "Javanese Gampong."

New Acrobatic Feats by

THE MYSORE TROUPE.

New Equilibristic Feats by ARAKICHI.

New Clown Entrees by

JOLLY LEO & DUMMY.

MISS LALLAH

In her Graceful Equipoise on the Silver Wire.

MOOKERJEE:

Triple Horizontal Bar Expert.

CROWDED HOUSES AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE NIGHTLY.

AN ESTABLISHED POPULARITY.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.

W. ASHBY, Rep., Watson's Hotel.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 7th. MONDAY, 9th DECEMBER, at 9-30.

First appearance in Bombay of the great Pianist Virtuoso,

LOUIS EDGER,

TWO GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITALS

Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., F. R. S., etc., Governor of Bombay; and of H. E. the Commodore Sir George Warrender, K. N., K. C. V. O., A. D. C. to H. M. the King, and Lady Warrender.

SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER,

PROGRAMME OF FIRST PIANO RECITAL, GIVEN BY

LOUIS EDGER.

PROGRAMME.

I. Prelude and Fugue A Minor ... Bach.
Transcribed from the Organ by F. Liszt.
II. Sonata op. 53 C. Major ... Beethoven.
(*a*) Allegro con brio. (*b*) Adagio molto. (*c*) Allegretto Moderato.
III. (*a*) Ballade G. Minor ... } Chopin.
(*b*) Nocturne F. Sharp Major... }
(*c*) Waltz A. Flat ... ... }
(*d*) Scherzo B. Minor ... }
IV. (*a*) Lacampanella ... ... Paganini-Liszt.
(*b*) 12th Rhapsody ... ... Liszt.

Plan, Programmes, Biography and Press Notices at Messrs. Seymour Dove, Medows Street, where seats can now be booked.

Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

SKATING RINK.

GENERAL SKATING SESSION, EVENING FROM 6 TO 8, AND 9-30 TO 11-30.

Admission One Rupee.

PRACTICE SESSIONS, MORNING FROM 8 TO 9-30.

Admission and use of Skates, One Rupee,
Ladies and Children, eight Annas.
Learners, Ladies only, from 10 to 12 a.m.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSION.

Every THURSDAY Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SEASON TICKETS.

INCLUDING USE OF SKATES, Rs. 100.

Family Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 150.

ADMISSION ONLY WITHOUT USE OF SKATES, Rs. 50.

SEASON TICKETS WITH PAIR OF NEW SKATES covering Admission and use of floor, Rs. 125.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR

ADMISSION and use of Skates at any Session, Rs.			30
BOOKS OF 12 TICKETS FOR GENTLEMEN	„		10
Do. 15	„	LADY	„ 10

Season, Monthly and Club Tickets can be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse, Hornby Road, Fort.

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When you can get a Water Paint

As CHEAP, more DURABLE and INFINITELY MORE SUPERIOR?

WHY use Oil Paints

When you can get a Water Paint FAR CHEAPER, as durable, and more adaptable for the requirements of this country?

WHY use any other Wall Finish than

"TEMERARE."

TEMERARE is the Queen of Cold Water Paints.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of beautiful tints and White.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof, and Antiseptic.
TEMERARE is CHEAP enough for the STABLE, and ARTISTIC enough for the PALACE.
TEMERARE is sold in 1-lb, 3-lbs, and 7-lbs packets, or per cwt.

Send for Shade Card and full descriptive circular to the Sole Agents for India:—

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 20 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and its still colour strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departure of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Remittances. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 (single by Annas 4). "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The oriental and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fe-Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Rs. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to India—History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 2538 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oor's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette"

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
Antique Imperial China Porcelain.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
E. W. BRYANT, Esq.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder, without limit or reserve, the Unsold Portion of the Collection, to which has been added some

VERY FINE AND RARE PIECES
RECEIVED FROM PRIVATE COLLECTORS,
ON
Thursday, the 5th December, at 2-30 p.m.
AT THE
CARPET DEPOT,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
(at the corner of Bell Lane.)

Ladies are respectfully invited.

Mr. A. M. JACOB, late of Simla, has kindly consented to hold the Hammer.

☞ ***The articles are now on view.***

NOTE.—*The collection includes:*
A White and Blue Ginger Jar—Kang-he, 1662.
A Green Imperial Five-claw Dragon Vase—Kang-he, 1662.
A large Vase ("Wild Horses")—Ching-hon, 1464.
A Powder Blue Vase—Keng-lung, 1736.
A Fuku Vase (engraved under the glaze)—Sioun-te, 1426.
A Peel de Orange Vase—Sung, 960.
A particularly fine Vase (diaphragm design).
Also a few stone-carved Snuff Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Alavi 2,324 tons Captain H. F. Hill will said to-day for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Shah Allum 1,918 tons Captain W R Foster arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Jedah in ballast.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Itola 3,402 tons Captain A E Stebbing arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co.'s steamer Naderi 1,163 tons Captain T S Gray sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s Steamer Quilon 4,942 tons Captain J Anderson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she encountered cyclonic weather in the Bay of Bengal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Vadala 2,164 tons Captain F. W. Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar and 5 natives cabin and 18 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A. J. Cole will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi etc, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Cowans, Mr. Otto Schenle Mr. H. Aga, Maj and Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. Essabin Ahmed, Miss Mullen, Mr. A. M. b'n Sultan, Mr. Aga Mahomed Delashty, Mr. Lancaster and 150 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Linga 238 tons Captain R. J. Rickford R. N. R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Greenway Mr. Kidd, Miss Tompkins, Lieut Williams, Mr. S, Williams Mr. Hayland, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hall Mr. Clare, Miss Lamb, Mr. B. Bapuji, Mr. Ahmed Khan Sergt, Denton Mr. Cowasji, 5 natives and 480 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine ....Capt James.....R Navy

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
Assaye.....Capt Seymour.....Transport
H M S Perseus.....Capt Christian.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—DEC. 4.

Alcaus	2311 Morgan	Graham & Co
Dragoman	2251 Middleton	K Nixon & Co
Hoseinee	993 Jenkins	G P & P S N Co
Hold	419 Salveson	F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Itola	3402 Stibbing	M M & Co
Investigator		S Mazagaon & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Landara	2157 Austin	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416 Strachan	M M & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	936 Rothwell	M & Co
Marvin	2272 Noirie	R A Willis
Nowshera	1261 Mande	M M & Co
Oriental	3.85 Palmer	P & O Co
Quilon	3387 Tope	A Strauds
Quilos	4942 Anderson	M M & Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	H A Hassun
Shah Nasir	2 53 Grant	Shah S N Co
Shirala	3490 Scott	M M & Co
Seirstad	617 Larsen	F F U & Co
Shah Allum	1978 Foster	E Tajbhoy & Co
Umballa	2145 Richards	R A Willis
Warrior	2396 Tindale	F Muir & Co
Wistow Hall	3139 Meria	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 4.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	6603	Valentine	...Shanghai	11-12	.....
D&E Ujina	3426	Kendall	Calcutta	4-12	M M & Co
F Clan Graham	3288	Elliot	...Chittagong	14-12	F M & Co
H Morocco			Boxhall	Hall	6-12	F Muir & Co
K Morven	2372	Noirie	Cochin	7-12	F K Nixon & Co
M Maragon	3370	Hodgson		N F	M M & Co
N Farringford	3378	Chapin	Baltimore	Repairing	5-12	R A Willis
O Capri	3784	Bobito	Hongkong	7-12	F & P S N Co
O Behmani	1872	Storey	Aden	6-12	H & P S N Co
P Werdenfels	2810	Reibon	K'chi	8-12	Glade & Co
Q Alavi	3231	Geddie	Calcutta	5-12	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Pozani	552	Ahmed	B'nagar	7-12	Bo S N Co
Saharnati	524	Mohamad	Mangalore	6-12	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	St Helena	27.8	Robertson	Genoa	4-12	T M'son & Co
3	Umballa	3428	Raft	N F		M M & Co
5	Westminster	2781	Duncombe	New Port	7-12	W & A G & Co
7	Vadala	2164	Packham	N F		M M & Co
8	Quipo 18	3420	Hill	K'chi	6-12	M M & Co
9	City of London	5693	Black	Antwerp	7-12	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Culna	396	MacCouchlan	Antwerp	14-12	M M & Co
12	Marmora	4233	Weston	London	5-12	P & S N Co
14	Linga	237	Rickford	K'chi	6-12	M M & Co
15	Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	10-12	N Y Kaisha

M W D D

Shah Najam		3751	Davison	Jeddah	5-12	H A Hassun

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Shah Allum s	Foster	Jedah, Nov 2
4	Quilos s	Anderson	Calcutta, Nov 22
	Itola s	Stebbing	Calcutta, Nov 23
	Vadala s	Packham	Mauritius, Nov 18
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 2

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Naderi s	Gray	Mauritius via K'chi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Alavi, Hill, for Calcutta.
" Kola, Cole, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kamala, for Calcutta, &c
" Oakworth, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Australian, for Australia, and China.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
27	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
28	Shadwell	London
Dec.		
2	Nanyab	Calcutta
1	Tsangpo	Straits
2	Clan Macneil	Coast

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 4.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—34 cwt old rubber, John E Munir; 9 bales skins, H E Goolumhomed; 2 1-4 cwt ivory, 12 cwt fishmaws, and 8 cwt mother of pearl shell, K N Miani; 3 bales skins, R M Kooka; 11 bales skins, and 1 case chudders, K B Sajum; 1 bundle carpets G P Stavrides and Co: 100 bales hemp, G Madhewji and Co; 24 cwt lac, M Somji.

FOR HULL.

Westminster s—1,107 cwt cotton-seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Si Habna s—2,037 cwt mowrassed, David Sassoon and Co.

City of London s—200 bales cottonwaste, N Damji; 20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Culna s—10 bales twist, Kharas Bros; 100 bales cotton (silky), N Peerbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdonfels s—110 bales Cotton Glade and Co; 100 bales hemp J Morarji, 9 bales cotton fly and 1 bale cotton W Wolf and Sons, 65 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co; 6 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 137 cwt rags, M. Somji 407 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Kageshima Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

Arcadia s—10 cases condiments, D Merwanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—1,000 bales Cotton A Moritz and Co; 300 bales cotton; Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, S Framjiand Co; 201 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 420 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 367 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy P Petit and Co; 500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kageshima Maru s—500 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Dec. 3.

354 DRILLS.

No. 2 Co Gun Drill and Instructions at Mahaluxmi Fort as follows:—
Thursday at 9 p m
Dress—Khaki and Cups.
Saturday at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

357 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next the 8th instant.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

356—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 7th instant.
To-day Thursday the 5th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.
"I" "M" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 6th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
397 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
398—Enrolments—The undernamed having enrolled are taken on the strength of the C orps and posted to "F" Company:—
No 6294 Vol A B Osborne, No 6303 Vol A B Ferdia, No 6306 Vol J G Mendes, No 6307 Vol A N D'Monte, No 6308 Vol H C Windsor, No 6309 Vol J D'Souza, No 6310 Vol F Morton, No 6211 Vol A Bello and No 5185 Vol S. Steinhoff.
399 Transfer—No 5689 Cadet G D'Gama, is transferred from "L" to "F" Coy in the rank of Volunteer.
400 Parade—It is notified for information that there will be no Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 7th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE funeral of James McCarthy, or "Jim," as he was called, who had kept a florist's shop in Yardley-street and a coster's stall in Farringdon-road, attracted much attention as it proceeded from Clerkenwell to Kensal Green Cemetery. At the head of the procession was an undertaker's mute, carrying six immense plumes. Behind him came an open funeral coach, containing the polished oak coffin, completely hidden by a mass of flowers. There were several wreaths, each of which measured over 3ft. across. At the back of the coach hung a cross 6ft. long. Three carriages, in which were the widow and other relatives, followed, and behind these came a number of cabs containing costers and their wives, all dressed in their best clothes. Hundreds of other coster friends walked behind. "Jim" was a keen sportsman, and always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor, and if any one wanted a few flowers and could not pay for them, he was never known to turn him empty away.

LOST.

IN Esplanade Road (probably between Messrs. Evans Fraser's and Ditmar's), a COLLARETTE of NINE ROWS of PEARLS with Topazes mounted in gold. Finder will be handsomely rewarded. Address "X, Y. Z," care of this Paper.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December 3.*] [BOMBAY, *December 4.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fine.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	83 ¼ per.	7/16	
2½	do. Rentes	95 1/8	1/4	
3½	do. Sterling Loan	101 1/4		1/4
3½	do. Govt. Securities	83 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London		26 11/16	un	chgd
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	27	un	chgd
Do.	in New York	57 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris		25·19		1 1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·52		1*1/2
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		7 since	7th	Nov.
Do.	Short London Bills.			
	3 months' sight	5 3/4		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills.			
	6 months' s'ght	4 7/8		1/8
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		4 5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		5		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta...Rs. 4,30,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Good business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm.
Total Sales	...12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1 500
Imports	...23,000
Mid-Americans	6·13 + 04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·89	5·92	5·93	5·93	5·94
+06	+06	+06	+05	+06
May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	
5·94	5·94	5·92	5·64	
+05	+05	+05	+05	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	81,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	...	75.000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	58,000 "
Do. to Continent	...	15,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·50—10		
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·39 + 13		Declined early owing to bulls unloading and advanced later, in consequence of southern spinners said to be bidding more freely.
Do. do. March 10·98 + 01		

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton.—11 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·02—04
Do. do. March 11·06—35
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—40 1/8 Dec.-Jan.—London—Value—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 95% ex-ship. 86 Ap.-June Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 + 1/8

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 3s. 6d.—Buyers.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	...	£76;
Yellow Metal	...	d. 6 7/8

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 6 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverppol	£ 12 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 11 3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [4TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money—
Borrowers at 4 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange—
The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29/32d. for demand Bank bills. Buyers were scarce and with business 1s. 3 15/16d. demand was available at one or two Banks. The Credit rate was in some quarters called 1s. 4 7/32d. three months' sight, but with business there was no difficulty about placing bills at 1s. 4 3/16d. Private paper is scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	...1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	...	...1s. 3 29/32d. to 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight		... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight		... 1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Manks.		129 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	149
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	199

Government Paper—
The Market opened quiet at Rs. 95 9-16 ready and Rs. 95 1-2 for the settlement. Rates have been steadier throughout the day and quotations are 1-16 higher all round at the close. A small business has been reported in the Bazaar. Calcutta market is also firmer, their quotations being advised as Rs. 95 7-8 for cash and Rs. 95 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 95-10
1st Settlement	...	" 95-9

Bullion—
Bar silver in London on Tuesday closed unchanged at 26 11/16 ready and 27 for delivery forward in two months. New York is also unchanged at 57 3/4. Locally the market opened at 68 3/4 ex-duty but improved 1/16 before the close. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Ld.	s.	p.
English Bar Gold	26	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	26	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	26	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	25	1	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	25	1	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	68	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	68	12	0
Ditto 2nd "	68	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report—
The market opened firm with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. Export houses have been doing little for forward delivery, but dealers have been buying in the bazaar and covering previous sales. Bengals and Khangaum-Akola are in demand and rates are advancing. The market closes firm at our quotations with more buyers than sellers.

A fair business was reported at Colaba in new and old crop by shippers and mills. In old crop the chief enquiry was for Khandiesh.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	276/7	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	269/70	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamptl	237	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaon	230/31	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	222/23	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	222	
Fine M. G. Muttia	207/8	
F. G. M. G. Khandelah	202½	
Fine M. G. Khandelah	203	
Fine M. G. Bengals	204	
Fine M. G. Bengals	207	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	195	Jan. 08

Liverpool Opener—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	40.000 "

Future Delivery Prices—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
5·88	5·91	5·92	5·92	5·93
—01	—01	—01	—01	—02
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
5·92	5·92	5.90	5·93	
—02	—02	—02	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed—
The market is quiet with only a small business passing and we quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 12	6 B. T.
December	...	" 8 4	0 R. T.
May	...	" 8 8	8 R. T.

RAPESEED—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 8 15	0 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat	...	" 9 10	0 "
Brown Cawnpore, April-May	...	" 9 4	0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat	...	" 10 0	0 "

Gingellyseed—
The market continues quiet but steady with only a small business passing. We quote:—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 62	0 0
" " 75 p.c.	...	" 61	0 0
Havre	...	" 62	8 0

Poppyseed—
Rs. 12 4 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed—
Rs. 27 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed—
Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed—
Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS—
Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat—
White Delhi, Ap.-May.... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks—

Bombay	...	...	...	1,392 1/2
India	...	...	...	61 1/2
Indian Specie Bank		...	...	47

Mills—

Century	...	...	...	1,750
David	...	...	...	400
Empress	...	...	...	400
Kohinoor	...	...	...	722 1/2
Maneckji Petit	...	...	...	3,175

Presses—

New Mofussil	...	...	...	570

Miscellaneous—

Bodham Pile & Co.	...	...	...	130
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary		...	...	250
Central India Mining		...	...	440
Colaba Land and Mill		...	...	1,030
Marcks and Co	...	...	...	130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		...	...	53 1/2
Treacher and Co	...	...	...	610

Railways—

Amritsar-Patti	...	...	...	517 1/2
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	437 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	11,737 bales.
Wheat	...	...	794 cwts
Linseed	...	...	1,106 "
Rapeseed	...	...	108 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	8,381 "
Poppyseed	...	...	39 "
Groundnuts	...	...	1,937 "
Castorseed	...	...	446 "
Rice	...	...	1,298 "
Myrabollams	...	...	6,396 "
Cottonseed	...	...	12,504 "
Mowrassed	...	...	112 "
Gram	...	...	642 "
Joowar	...	...	nil.
Maize	...	...	nil.

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 15 0	£0 17 6
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 8 0	£0 9 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 3	£0 1 9
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	8s. 9d.	£0 0 15/16	£0 1 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 2	£0 0 3
Glentrook, Ltd	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 9	£0 7 6
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 16 3	£1 18 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£3 4 3	£3 7 9
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 12 6	£4 16 3
Mysore Gold Ord	£1	£1	£0 10 1½	£0 0 3
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 19 3	£1 0 6
Oregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Oorsum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Rama Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Regefi (New)	£1	10s.	£1 9 6	£1 10 6
Tirpiddoli	£1	15s.	£0 3 3	£0 4 9

KOLAR GOLD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

The following are the Kolar Gold mines returns for last month:—

Balaghat.—4,650 tons ore crushed yielded 2,266 ozs, of gold; 4,368 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 391 ozs, making a total yield of 2,657 ozs compared with 2,645 ozs in October, and 2,637 ozs in September.

Nundydroog.—7,100 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,682 ozs of gold, and 6,750 tons of tailings cyanided, 589 ozs, and from plates 502 ozs, making a total yield of 6,773' ozs as compared with 6,194 ozs in October, 6,085 ozs in September.

Champion Reef.—14,110 tons of ore crushed yielded 8,024 ozs. of gold; 17,933 tons of tailings cyanided, 2,410 ozs. making a total yield of 10,434 ozs. as compared with 10,933 ozs. in October, and 10,937 ozs. in September.

Mysore—16,850 tons of ore crushed yielded 15,496 ozs. of gold; 15,975 tons tailings cyanided, 2,133 ozs., making a total yield of 17,629 ozs., as compared with 17,520 ozs. in October and 17,153 ozs., in September.

A COMPANY has been formed in London called the British and Colonial Camphor Co. Ltd, with capital of £100,00, to adopt agreement with La Compagnie Francaise du Camphre, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, distillers, and refiners of and dealers in and agents for the sale of camphor, celluloid, and turpentine and their derivatives any chemical or other substances capable of being used in substitution therefore, and any of the by-products thereof.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD.—November 29, at "Eastward Ho," Beach, Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. H Macdonald, a son.
USBORNE.—November 29, at Sevenhill, the wife of C. F. Usborne, I. C. S., of a son.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 57m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 10-50 m., 11-45 a.; Low water, 4-55m., 4-56a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplande, 9-30 p.m.
The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 8-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 5th, New Moon. 3h 52-4m. p.m., Dec. 12th, First Quarter, 7h. 46-0m. a.m., Dec. 19th, Full Moon, 11h. 25-1m. p.m., Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 40-5m. a.m., Dec. 7th, in Perigee, 8-2h. a.m. Dec. 23rd, in Apogee, 2-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, December 6.—P. & O. steamer "Arabia," with English Mails of 22nd ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 0-28m., 0-20a.; Low water, 6-23m., 6-15a.
Saturday, December 7.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races, Mr. Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-35m., Low water, 7-39m., 7-57a.
Sunday, December 8.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Sun Rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-12m., 1-6a; Low water, 7-9m., 6-57a.
Monday, December 9.—Mr. Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-58m.; 1-56a. Low water, 8-1m., 7-43a.
Tuesday, December 10.—Sun rises, 7h. 0m., Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water, 2-47m., 2-53a.; Low water, 9-4m., 8-35a.
Wednesday, December 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 3-40m., 3-59a.; Low water, 10-20m., 9-36a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Australien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 7th instant. Parcel mail for French China, Netherlands, India and Japan close at 5-30 p m. on the 6th idem.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, while an electric tram-car was passing along the Frere Road, a Goan, named Fernandes (35), attempted to get out when the car was in motion. He fell down and the wheel of the car went over his right foot. He was seriously injured and was taken to the G. T. Hospital.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture will be given by Mr. Frank Anderson, M.A., on Whittier and his poems to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. S. Sassoon, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

THE KHOJA SAJUNSHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During November, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1663. Among them the number of new admissions was 412, classified as follow:—Men 130, women 112, children 170. The average daily attendance was 55.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During November, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,007. Among them the number of new admissions was 704, classified as follow:—Bhattias 84, Vanias 105, Brahmins 73, Lohanas 67, other castes 375. The average daily attendance was 100.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of November 1907, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,151 and the number of new admissions was 501 classified as follow:—Hindoos 1,017, Mussalman 85, Parsee and 4 other castes 49: total 1,151. The average daily attendance was 38.

THIEVING MILL-HAND.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, Superintendent Priestley charged Gunpat Dowlat, a mill-hand, with stealing two pieces of cloth belonging to the Crescent Mill, and valued at Rs. 9. The accused was arrested while passing the gate as the Ramosi saw him concealing the cloth. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

THEFT IN A MILL.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector De Burgh charged Abba Balaji, a mill-hand, with stealing pieces of cloth of the value of Rs. 20, the property of the Bombay Cotton Mill. Yesterday morning the accused was seen going along the road with a bundle under his arms. A police sepoy challenged him, and the bundle was opened. The accused admitted having stolen the cloth from the mill where he was working. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"Puzzled"—No notice is taken of letters which are not duly authenticated. All communications must bear the name and address of sender, as a guarantee of good faith if not for publication.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1907.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE petition of the batch of pensioned Indian soldiers to Lord Selborne on the subject of Asiatic disabilities in the Transvaal is bound to command attention both at Home and in the South African colonies. Included in the number of memorialists are veterans of the Tirah and Chitral campaigns, men who have fought for the Empire, brothers of those whose blood and bones have paved the way for commerce and contributed to the maintenance of the prestige of Britain beyond her frontiers. That such men, in a British colony, should receive as little consideration as cannibals and less than the scum of Europe, is nothing short of a scandal and a disgrace to the fair fame of Britain. This declaration has been made and repeated on countless occasions but with little effect, and the time has undoubtedly come when pressure should be put on the South African Colonial Governments. As Reuter tells us in this morning's telegram the majority of the petitioners in the present case have been dismissed from their employment and are stranded in the Transvaal unable to get back to India—and worse than with no means of obtaining redress for a gross injustice. We, in common with most of our contemporaries, have on numerous occasions drawn attention to the disabilities of British Indian subjects in South Africa, and those articles have been reproduced in prominent journals at Home. But something more is necessary to move the Colonial Office to a sense of its responsibilities in this direction, and we are glad to notice that within the past few weeks a new treatise on the position of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal has been published by Mr. L. W. Reitch who has essayed to lay the facts before what he considers is an increasingly interested public. After describing the position of British Indians under the Boer Republic the author goes on to narrate the consequences of the annexation, first of which was the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants who could not satisfy the authorities that they were *bona fide* pre-war residents. An amendment in the law in 1903 required permits to be held by all entrants to the colony.

It is argued that the stipulation that such permits were not to be granted to burghers failing to take the oath of allegiance sufficiently indicates the purpose of the Ordinance was directed against sedition and treason. The new law was applied, however, as an Indian Immigration Restriction Act. In 1902 the High Commissioner sought powers to enforce the taking out of a certificate of registration by all Asiatics. But the Secretary of State replied that it was impossible to defend what would practically be a continuance of the system of the South African Republic against which His Majesty's Government had so strongly and repeatedly protested. However, after much philandering, the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of the present year was passed, whose provisions compel every Asiatic lawfully resident in the colony to present himself for registration so as to satisfy the Registrar of Asiatics of his title to be in the colony and, if successful, to submit to a personal examination prescribed under the regulations, appended to the law, of a character so offensive in detail as to have precipitated this hitherto submissive people into open revolt. Under it an applicant is required to give his full name, race, caste or sect, age, physical description, residence, occupation, place of birth, date of first arrival in the Transvaal, where resident on May 31, 1902, father's and mother's name, wife's name, sons and male wards under the age of eight years, their names, age, and relationship with their guardian. In addition, he is required to give the impressions of his thumb, index, middle, ring, and little fingers of both hands, and simultaneous impressions of the four fingers on each hand. It follows that existing titles of Asiatic residents obtained under the Transvaal Government, and reassured in 1903 by Lord Milner, are summarily invalidated, and the burden of re-establishing them is thrown upon their holders. Registration certificates *voluntarily* taken out under advice of the High Commissioner must be surrendered in exchange for other certificates, which must be carried on the person of every Asiatic of the age of sixteen years or over, and must be produced on demand made upon him by any member of a police force lawfully established in the colony or by any other person authorised by the Colonial Secretary. Registration is compulsory in respect of all lawfully resident Asiatics from eight years of age upwards, and failure on the part of the guardian of every such child under sixteen involves liability to a fine of £100 or three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

It is not to be marvelled at that Indians regard compliance with the Act as involving communal degradation. Thirteen thousand British Indian subjects at the present moment stand solemnly pledged to go to jail and suffer fine rather than submit. It is asserted in extenuation of the Anti-Indian legislation that it has the unanimous assent of the whole white population. The assertion, however, is challenged by Mr. Reitch. It is submitted, on the other side, he adds, that only those who for selfish reasons are themselves interested in the riddance of the Indian competitor have committed themselves to any definite expression of opinion. Some have refrained from a desire to be on the winning side—the great majority, the mining and mechanic classes, from sheer indifference. But even granting such unanimous consent, asks the writer, can it be seriously contended that the pre-war pledges and promises, express and implied, to which England stands committed, are to be incontinently abandoned, and that one section of the Transvaal community—the weaker—is, under the protection of our own flag, to be ruthlessly down-trodden and stripped of every vestige of status at the behest of the other and stronger? The Indian of the Transvaal is branded a pariah by statute; he is treated as such in practice; regardless of the obvious terminological inexactitude, he is indiscriminately dubbed "coolie." One hears even in official circles such expressions as "coolie lawyer," "coolie doctor," "coolie merchant." His women are "coolie Marys." He is accorded no place in the scheme of things, save on sufferance. He may not even own fixed property, although, curiously, he may be a mortgagee of such. He is even denied the not always obvious privilege of riding in the same municipal tram-cars and Government railway carriages as his white fellow-colonists. His children are afforded no facilities for education except they attend the schools set apart for Kaffirs. Could there, asks Mr. Reitch, be less encouragement for the Indian "to blend" and to associate himself more closely with the larger life of the community? There can only be one answer. The Indian in the Transvaal is one of the most industrious of Colonists and though he is a severe competitor with the European in trade or commerce, room must be found for him and he must have equal rights and privileges with every other British subject.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

As the scheme for the re-housing of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga is under close consideration, no additions or alterations were made to the present buildings during the year 1906-1907 for which the report has just been issued. The Committee of Management have selected the site at Matunga and plans and estimates have been prepared for the new building and a portion of the expense is guaranteed while a grant from Government is expected. The present buildings allow for two hundred and thirty boys, and last year there were two hundred and eleven inmates although there were two hundred and twenty-eight at the commencement of the year. In addition to these, fifty-six were admitted against seventy-three discharged. Of these, thirty-five left the school on the expiry of their terms and eighteen on application to the Committee, including seven who were discharged owing to physical unfitness. In addition three private apprentices were withdrawn by their parents, eleven boys died and six absconded. The new site, it is to be hoped, will lead to a better health record. Nearly six thousand four hundred cases were treated by the Institution's Hospital Assistant during the year, which gives a daily average of over seventeen cases, and the records show that the chief ailments were Malaria and Dysentery. An outbreak of plague also occurred but was speedily checked by means of inoculation and disinfecting, and special attention was paid to the diet of the boys while the system of sending boys to the mills in half-day shifts meets with the approval of the Educational Inspector as leading to improved physique. One hundred boys were daily employed in the Madhawji Dharamsi Mills but were withdrawn from the mill work on 1st April, 1906, under the orders of Government. In accordance with further orders passed by Government, attempts were made to induce Mill Agents to employ the boys in two shifts, and in November 1906 the Committee succeeded in employing the boys in two shifts in the Jivraj Baloo Mills till the end of January, 1907. On their discharge from the latter Mills, employment was immediately obtained for the boys in the Bomanji Petit Mills on higher wages. The conduct of the boys and the progress made by them have been reported by the Mill Manager to be satisfactory and some of them have received promotion in the Mills. Generally the education of the boys appears to be satisfactory, and good diplomas in art examinations were gained by a few of the boys whose general conduct is reported to be improving.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

THE recalling of Viscount Aoki to Japan is a matter which need never have caused serious alarm, for there has been too obvious an attempt in official circles in America lately to gloss over the critical stage which the troubles with Japan recently reached. For the present the two nations are as happy as a pair of doves, each only desires to love the other and live in peace. Official disapprobation has been expressed of a loquacious Admiral with an eye to popular favour, and Americans generally are too much engaged in monetary matters to have time to give to the consideration of international questions. Therefore President Roosevelt has the opportunity of temporarily distracting attention from the country's financial troubles by a matter which is now of secondary interest, and at the same time of showing a little harmless politeness to Japan which, no doubt, he hopes will calm the troubled waters of the Pacific until its shores are better fortified and generally prepared for aggressive action. As an example of statesmanship it lacks only one thing—perhaps an essential thing—tact. His suggestion of fortifying the Pacific is sadly out of place, for if the protestations of friendship with Japan are genuine, then it would have been better to separate the two ideas as much as possible, while if they are insincere it is foolish to credit the world with such lack of perception. Certainly President Roosevelt has recommended only docks and coaling stations, but no one would suppose that such valuable possessions are to be left unprotected. Lest some warlike host should come from the Solomon Islands fortifications will be necessary and Japan in her ignorance may think what very warlike people the Solomon Islanders must be. Mr. Taft is firmly of opinion that America has no reason for war with any country, so that the fortifications on the Pacific may be looked upon as a scheme to give work to the unemployed. Japan may not understand this at first but Viscount Aoki will return and study the matter carefully, may even return to Tokio to report, and the Japanese being receptive of ideas will easily learn the lesson.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

A SET of rules drawn up for consideration by the Motor Union are instructive in that they apply equally to horse and motor traffic in many respects. To the first rule this applies most particularly. "Main road traffic has the priority, therefore, when entering a main road from a side road, always do so at a slow pace." We are rather at a loss to understand how this applies in Bombay. To take an example, the crossing of Church Gate street and Hornby road. The casual observer would suppose that the tramway runs along the main route, but an hour's observation on any evening from five to six will convince him that he is wrong. At least the Police must think he is wrong or they might do something to regulate the traffic. At present the Post Office side of the Floral Fountain is left to look after itself. Certainly the trams have done something to check the reckless cross-street driving which is usual at this spot, but chaos still remains and seems likely to do so. We mention this crossing because it is one of the worst in Bombay, worse even than the more awkward crossings outside the Victoria Terminus, but it is by no means the only place where traffic regulation is required. For, at present, traffic regulation in Bombay seems to be a dead letter. Reckless driving is the rule rather than the exception, and the rules which have been framed are less needed by motorists than by the drivers of horses. To expect speedy reformation is too much. The matter has been allowed to go too far, but if it were possible to employ policemen, accustomed to Point duty in London, with instructions to give no mercy to reckless drivers, and those who break the rule of the road, some improvement might be effected amongst those who have too long enjoyed immunity from the just consequences of their misdeeds. A recommendation that "Pedestrians should walk on the right-hand side of the road so as to face on-coming traffic" is Utopian. What is needed is an Act to prevent social gatherings in crowded thoroughfares.

THE WEST AND EAST.

THE time is coming when a great collision seems inevitable between East and West. There are significant warnings of this in the Reuter's telegrams on another page. The crash, we fear, is bound to come. Modern facilities of travel have placed the rich lands and cities of the white man within easy reach of the brown and yellow men, and the efforts to keep out the Asiatic will probably end in terrible strife. The year 1907 will go down to history as the year of the serious beginning of the Anti-Asiatic problem in South Africa and in America. In another column we learn that a serious situation still prevails in South Africa, where legislation has been recently enacted with the object of suppressing Asiatic immigration. Yesterday we were told that owing to the fact that only five hundred Asiatics had registered under the new Asiatic Registration Act out of several thousands, the Government had decided to carry the Act into effect. To-day we are told that three thousand of the brown and yellow men in South Africa have met to urge resistance to Asiatic Legislation, all of them being prepared to go to gaol and close their stores. Their is an obvious climax to all this on the lap of the gods. In the same column we learn that spite of President Roosevelt's disapproval Mr. Hayes intends to push on his Bill for restricting Oriental Immigration, which, in view of the shocking state of affairs in California and Columbia during the last six months, seems urgently needed. It seems clear to us that unless white countries absolutely refuse to allow Asiatics to immigrate and settle, there will always be trouble. Australia has long ago fought her Anti-Asiatic battles, and the Southern Cross no longer lures the Chinaman from his homeland as it formerly did.

SIR ANDREW FRASER has postponed his return to Calcutta until the 6th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd and is due here on the 19th instant.

BABU NORENDRO NATH SEN, the verteran editor of the "Indian Mirror," will preside at the All-India Temperance Conference at Surat in Christmas week.

THE hearing of the "Indian Daily News" police libel appeal was concluded in the High Court of Calcutta yesterday. Judgment has been reserved.

THE marriage of Captain I. C. H. Lester, I. M. S., to Miss Dobson, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dobson, was celebrated in the Calcutta Cathedral yesterday, Wednesday, the 4th instant.

THE P. and O. (extra) s.s. "Caledonia" left Colombo at 5 a.m. on Wednesday the 4th instant and is due in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 7th idem.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway, for the week ending 19th October last, amounted to Rs. 1,738, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 444. The total earnings from 1st July to 19th October last were Rs. 30,267, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,839.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 19th October last amounted to Rs. 13,504, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 245. The total earnings from 1st July to 19th October last were Rs. 1,87,304, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,593.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 19th October last, amounted to Rs. 4,595, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,813. The total earnings from 1st July to 19th October last were Rs. 65,100, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 13,930

A CIRCULAR telegram issued by the Agent of the East Indian Railway to the late strikers is published. It points out that it will depend upon how work is now carried on whether a special recommendation can be made to exempt them from the forfeiture which has been incurred under the rules of privilege leave earned, and announces that certain of the men will be held on probation for twelve months and that some others will be transferred.

REGARDING the application made by the Standing Counsel for a re-trial of the petitioner in the Leakat Hussein appeal case before Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin in the High Court of Calcutta yesterday, the expression used in the Judgment is:—"It is not our duty to order a re-trial of the accused, but the order now passed discharging the accused is no obstacle to the accused being re-tried. Accordingly we have made the Rule 'absolute.'"

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A NOVAL SCHEME OF DECENTRALIZATION.

SIR Bamfylde Fuller's suggestion for the decentralization of the administration is novel and striking. Before committing myself to an emphatic pronouncement on it, I should await the perusal of the full text of the article in the "Nineteenth Century" in which he has developed the idea. Reuter's telegram acquaints the public with the leading feature of his scheme, which is the creation of twenty-five Chief Commissionerships, each with a population of about twelve millions, and with an Advisory Council of its own. The plan of breaking up India into so many fragments does not appear, on the face of it, to be a distinct advantage over the present system of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. It is scarcely favourable to the idea of decentralization in the sense of leaving more power and initiative to Provincial Governments. A squadron of Chief Commissioners, so very inferior to the Governor in power, rank and authority, obedient to the Imperial will, and carrying out its behests in all particulars, will have the effect of concentrating all power still more absolutely in the Supreme Government; all Governments being human, it will be disposed to hold the reins tighter than ever over its humble subordinates. If such be the object of Sir Bamfylde Fuller's scheme, and if such be its inevitable tendency, it will receive the benedictions of hardly anyone save Lord Curzon, in whom centralization was reported to have assumed almost the perfection of despotism. The Chief Commissioner, without any independent authority as the head of his own little domain, without any power of making laws and regulations suited to his own charge, will be swallowed up and absorbed into the Imperial system, with a tendency towards uniformity which will take no sufficient count of the idiosyncracies and diversities of the different provinces forming the continent of India. If, on the other hand, each small unit were to have its own laws and administrative peculiarities, suited to its own character, the administration would be confounded with a diversity and complexity of details, too numerous and bewildering to promote well ordered progress and harmonious development. The very object of the scheme will, I apprehend, be frustrated by it. It is not likely to contribute, as is imagined by its author, to loyalty to the person, as opposed to the State. The "Sircar," which in the person of the Governor strikes the imagination of the masses as something grand and mighty, will in the person of the Chief Commissioner dwindle into an insignificance which will fail to make an equally vivid impression. To the people, the "Sircar" will then be a dim and distant vision, an abstraction which their simple minds will be unable to grasp. (You see, Mr. Editor, I am trotting out my old hobby-horse in another form!). I do not think the people will be partial to such an administrative partition. They would not like to be cut up into tiny fragments, each with its interests and its patriotism cribbed, cabined and confined. Their sense of citizenship will be restricted within the narrowest limits. They will lose the cohesion, and, perhaps, also the community of interests, which unites the people of each satrapy to one another, and in a wide sense the people of one province to those of another. I expect to revert to the subject again after reading the article in the "Nineteenth Century," when I shall be able to judge how far these tentative criticisms, based upon a bare statement of the central idea of the scheme by Reuter, are sound.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie gave the benefit of his ripe experience and unique knowledge to the Agricultural Conference at Ahmedabad, over which he was invited to preside last week. He treated the question in its multifarious practical aspects with a sympathetic insight. The Agricultural Department, with its model and demonstration farms, its schools and college, its scientific experts and professors, is the outcome of the activities directed especially of late years by Government towards the material development of the country. The Administration having seriously bestirred itself to the industrial needs of India, it should be the duty of all patriotic Indians to help forward the movement by cordial corporation. The invitation to a member of the Bombay Government to preside over the deliberations of the Ahmedabad Conference may be taken as an acknowledgment of the benefits which can only be derived to their fullest extent by mutual help, the establishment of a national good understanding between the State and the subjects. The able survey of the agricultural situation presented by the president, and his enumeration of the measures taken by Government for the improvement of land and its produce, as well as for the welfare of the tillers of the soil, ought to convince every reasonable being that in all Swadeshi movements—and agricultural improvement is one of the most important—the sympathy, the resources, the knowledge and the intelligence of Government are powerful and indispensable factors in the regeneration of India. The most bigotted Swadeshist must acknowledge, for instance, that irrigation, whenever it is possible, can only be undertaken by the State. Its help is needed, again, for the education of the ryots and the advance to them of loans at a reasonable rate of interest, if they are ever to be rescued from the toils of the usurious money-lender. The proposal, which is under the consideration of Government, for the advance of loans to cultivators on the land irrigated by the Nira canal may pave the way for the establishment of Land Banks on the Egyptian lines. India is still in many important public concerns in a state of infancy, and it is impossible for her to toddle along without the help of the State. The Government must continue to be paternal in those respects in which that function cannot be undertaken by the higher classes of Indians for the masses of their countrymen. If Indian capitalists have not yet been able, from lack of enterprise or patriotism or organizing ability, or from causes beyond their control, to found Land Banks with the object of saving the peasantry from the clutches of the Sowcar, Government must step in and take the duty upon themselves. It would not be excusable for the State, nor would it be sagacious in its own interests, to lend no helping hand to helpless ryots, wherever it is just and humane, as well as practicable and profitable in the long run, to do so.

NEED OF INDIAN CO-OPERATION

GOVERNMENT have been making experiments with Egyptian cotton in Sind with a fair amount of success, but the Zemindars there are apathetic and indifferent. They are contributing very little towards the success of the enterprise, although they will be ready to profit by it when success is assured beyond doubt. How very momentous will be the gain to India when long staple cotton has become a commercial success. It will be a happy day for India, fraught with great possibilities, when the bulk of her population may be clothed with Swadeshi produce, without any resort to unnatural and forceful methods. The question of more immediate and general interest is the improvement of the lot of the agriculturists. Elementary education is the first condition of any scheme propounded for their betterment. When they can read and write, the department may distribute leaflets or institute a course of lectures on agricultural subjects. With a gradually expanding intellect, they will be able to take in any suggestions made for their benefit and give practical effect to them. Even in the present state of affairs itinerant lecturers may do something, but in the presence of gross ignorance it will not be possible for them to make much headway. Another question of moment is the difficulty of diverting young men from a purely literary education, of weaning them from the overcrowded fields of law and pedagogy. When the higher classes will be brought to like the humble pursuit of agriculture, the efforts of Government may be directed towards the creation of a peasant proprietory, intelligent, sturdy and substantial, a sort of middle class between the big Zamindar and the lowly ryot, who by their superior intelligence and better resources may be able to present their farms as so many object-lessons for their humbler brethren to study and profit by.

A GUJERAT WORTHY.

A friend has placed in my hands a Memorial Volume, issued sometime back, in honour of a remarkably singular Indian career, which it is my pleasure to notice here for the benefit of a wider public. The hero of this book, as I may call him, was in no way remarkable in the sense that many Indians are, i.e. as a lawyer, or a politician, or a wealthy philanthropist. He made no noise in the world; achieved no notoriety which pluck and push and worldly ambition being to the average man having the opportunities for their exercise. He was, indeed, a lawyer himself and a good lawyer at that; but he had taken to the profession only as a means to an end. He was all his life a wise mystic, an earnest thinker, a steadfast worker. His profession is hardy enough to kill the elements of spiritualism in its votaries. But his mind and his principles were too strong for its baser influences. He had long made a resolution to retire from it at 42, that he might devote himself absolutely and altogether to his countrymen, and when the hour came, he carried out his resolve against the remonstrances of friends. Nothing could tempt him from his modest home in Nadiad, not even the offer of the Dewanship of a first-class State. He was filled with an altruistic aim, and he set himself to pursue it without looking hither on thither. The man was Goverdhanram M. Tripathi, whose death at the early age of 52 is lamented by a band of ardent admirers in the volume before me. Goverdhan, as his friends lovingly called him, was the ideal Brahmin of the Upanishad, which says: "The state of the Brahmin is for those who are ascetics, whose matrimonial vow is unsullied, in whom Truth has found an unyielding home. For them is this absolutely pure state of the Brahmin, in whom there is no falsehood, no lie, no hypocrisy whatever." The extracts given from his early essays show that all his life, he was inspired by the noblest ideals, that he himself lived up to them till the last. He set about diffusing his lofty teaching by means of poems, novels and essays, written in his own vernacular, in order that they might reach a wide public in Gujerat. The poverty and degradation of his country, the dense ignorance and base superstitions of the people, the defects in the fabric of Hindu society and the social disunions of his countrymen, their paltry aims and grovelling ambitions, made a striking appeal to his nature, and he applied all his learning and all his mind, with the intensity and subtlety of its reasoning, towards the spread of a better light. The thinking which he has done for his people of Gujerat ought to last them a good long while. He was a mystic and a spiritualist in its highest sense, with a great deal of shrewd, practical, sense in him. At the request of a friend, he formulated a good working scheme for the encouragement of authors and the diffusion of vernacular literature among the masses. Some of his proposals made years ago for the improvement of the ryots by means of lectures and leaflets are an anticipation of those which engage the attention of the Agricultural Department at the present day. His life and life-work have drawn to him a band of writers, including one Hindu lady, who, in the pious offering which each has brought to his monument, have not stinted in their admiration of him in prose and verse. This volume, apart from the general good it will do to those who will come to read it, will act as a guide and a beacon to kindred souls aspiring after the ideals which he pursued with a courage, devotion, and perseverance and selflessness, all too uncommon not in India alone, but the wide world over.

DION.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

A representative gathering of Telegraph employees in Bombay met at their Club Rooms on the evening of the 2nd instant for the purpose of discussing their grievances. Over 120 members of the staff attended. A discussion among the men took place before the meeting proper, at which it was decided by all present that this meeting, so important to the interests, not only of themselves, but of their co-workers throughout India and Burma should be conducted in such a manner as not to relax their efforts in maintaining their record to give every satisfaction, both to the public and their superiors in the discharge of their duties; that they should not on account of any grievances, real or supposed, desist from work, or, from implicit obedience to all lawful orders issued to them, and that they should seek relief or redress from any disabilities or disadvantages under which they may labour, only by strictly constitutional means.

At the meeting proper the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

I—That this meeting, representing the Signalling Staff of the Government Telegraph Offices in Bombay respectfully prays that the Government of India will be pleased to officially communicate to the Subordinate Service of the Government Telegraph Department, a confirmation of the assurance recently given by the Director General of Telegraphs, that the Telegraph Committee's Report is generally favourable to the Subordinate Branch of the Telegraph Service, and this meeting would feel grateful for an assurance from the Government that the recommendations of the Committee have met with its approval, as this meeting feels convinced that such an assurance, if given, will tend to allay the general anxiety as to their future felt by all the members of the Signalling branch, and would also tend to encourage a rapid flow in recruitment which at present is at its lowest ebb.

II.—That this meeting respectfully points out the urgent necessity for an early revision of the salaries of all grades of the Subordinate Branch in view of the general rise in the cost of living throughout India and Burma, as the said salaries have practically remained unaltered since the reorganization of 1867. That under these circumstances this meeting would respectfully suggest that the salaries be so revised as to ensure the following:—

Signallers starting pay Rs. 60 to Rs 70, and rising by substantial annual increments to Rs. 200 after 15 years service.

Telegraph Master 1st grade Rs. 250.

Telegraph Master 2nd grade Rs. 300. Telegraph Master 3rd grade Rs. 250.

And prays that the upper grades of the Department be thrown open to the men of the Subordinate Service.

III—That in the opinion of this meeting the system of compulsory overtime is extremely undesirable as it is viewed with disfavour by the general body of workers.

IV—That this meeting is of opinion that in consequence of the general short-handedness of the Bombay office, the hours of night duty have necessarily to be unduly prolonged, thereby involving a severe drain on the working capacity of the men, and resulting in general ill-health, as is borne out by the fact that during November 1907 about 40 of the staff have been absent chiefly through sickness. This meeting therefore respectfully begs to urge the necessity of having 4 watches instead of 3 in the Bombay office, which will obviate all the difficulties noted herein.

V.—That this meeting appoints a Committee of 7 members to watch over the interests of the Staff, and empowers it to communicate with the General Secretary of the Telegraph Memorial Committee on all matters connected with the last Memorial submitted to the Government and also to generally do everything else that it may consider expedient and necessary in the interests and for the benefit of the Staff.

VI.—That a subscription be raised among the Staff of the Bombay office, to defray the expenses necessary to give effect to the resolutions carried out at this meeting.

VII.—That a copy of resolution be forwarded to the General Secretary of the Telegraph Memorial Committee for such action as that Committee may deem necessary, and also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs, through the Superintendent of the Bombay Office.

AT the funeral at Tunbridge Wells of a man named Larkin, the burial service was read by the same clergyman (the Rev. H. Smith-Marriott) who baptised him, prepared him for confirmation, and officiated at his marriage.

THE South Sea Island steamer "SUVA" has, the "Mail" says, brought to Sydney from Nuakalofa, in the Tonga group, news of Miss Beatrice Grimshaw, who has made a speciality of Pacific island stories: "A few days ago," the report brought by the Suva runs, "a native was seen paddling his canoe at a furious rate towards the Nuakalofa beach. When he got his breath and calmed himself he declared to other natives on the beach that he had seen and had been challenged by alone white barefooted figure of a female on an uninhabited island. Next day the Tongan Government officials went out in a boat to investigate, and discovered a fire with a tea-kettle singing merrily, a looking-glass, and, inside a hut thumping her typewriter, Miss Grimshaw. She had been trying to find a land where no white person had ever trod.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Viscount Aoki Goes Home to Report.

COMPLIMENTS AND PRECAUTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Advices from Washington state that Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, has been recalled, to report personally to the Mikado on the situation in America relative to the Japanese immigration problem.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Viscount Aoki, in an interview, said he was returning home for the purpose of reporting to the Government on many things, including immigration. "My return," he said, "can in no way be construed as an indication of unfriendliness, for the American Government knows very well that Japan is disposed to be one of her greatest friends. The adjustment of the immigration question is not a serious problem."

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress confirms the forecast already published.

President Roosevelt asks for authority to remit the balance of the Boxer indemnity and urges American help in the education of the Chinese in every practicable way, especially to promote the coming of Chinese students.

He refers to the Japanese Exposition of 1912 and says that the occasion is of special interest to all nations, as it is the first such Exposition by a great Power in the Pacific.

He urges immediate and generous provision for American representation, in view of the intimate trade relations between Japan and America, of the warm friendship which has been uninterruptedly maintained since Japan was opened to Western intercourse and of her increasing wealth and production, which is regarded in America with hearty goodwill.

President Roosevelt recommends the construction of more docks and coaling stations in the Pacific.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Taft, speaking at a banquet given in his honour by Americans in St Petersburg, said here was not the slightest possibility or reason for war between the United States and any country. The foundation-stone of American policy was Peace with All Nations.

PROF. HAFFKINE ON PLAGUE.

Evacuation and Rat-Killing.

PRIMARY IMPORTANCE OF INOCULATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Professor Haffkine read a paper before the Royal Society of Medicine showing that disinfection was of no avail against plague.

The campaign against rats, he said, was the most rational, but owing to the rapid multiplication of the survivors it was uncertain whether it was possible to make any noticeable impression within a generation.

He favoured inoculation which reduced the Native Indian's liability to attack to less than one-third as compared with the non-inoculated Indian.

Mr. Ashburton Thompson agreed with Prof. Haffkine's views regarding immunization, and referred to his genius in this respect. He also favoured evacuation and the destruction of rats.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Registration Question.

PROTEST FROM INDIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

One hundred and ten ex-soldiers, including some Chitral and Tirah veterans, have petitioned Lord Selborne, pointing out that to submit to the Registration Ordinance would be an unwarrantable humiliation for a soldier.

The majority of the petitioners have been dismissed from their employment for non-registration and are unable to return to India.

They seek Lord Selborne's protection.

Advices from Johannesburg state that no Asiatics have hitherto been arrested.

MARRIAGE OF BARON LOREBURN.

A Political Alliance.

QUIET BUT INTERESTING FUNCTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Baron Loreburn was quietly married to-day, in the crypt of St Stephen's to Miss Hicks Beach, niece of Lord St Aldwyn.

Members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Parliament were present.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Crisis still Acute.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Cotton Conference at Manchester yesterday was again adjourned.

The crisis is still acute.

KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Leave London.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The King and Queen of Spain have left for home.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

Currency to be Made More Elastic.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The Washington Treasury has purchased 200,000 ounces of silver at 58·204 cents per ounce.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Telegrams from Washington state that the report of the Secretary to the Treasury is without any special feature. It says that something should be done to make the currency more elastic, but the form of legislation must be left to Congress.

THE EXODUS FROM AMERICA.

Continental Labour Markets Overcrowded.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The wholesale exodus of aliens from America is causing alarm in Germany and Italy where it is adding to the overcrowded labour market.

GERMANISATION OF POLAND.

Austrian Premier's Advice.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

In the Reichsrath, the Premier, referring to the legislation regarding the Polish provinces, urged abstention from interference in the affairs of an allied friendly State. Otherwise their foreign relations would be exposed to continual disturbance, and peace would be seriously threatened.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN RUSSIA.

Attempt on Governor of Moscow's Life.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

A woman to-day threw a bomb at the carriage of General Guerchelmann, Governor-General of Moscow. The General was unhurt, but the coachman was wounded and the horses were killed.

The woman is dying.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN ZULULAND.

30,000 Zulus Reported Armed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Zululand where the situation is more serious owing to the attitude of the Natal natives.

The total fighting strength of the Zulus is 30,000 and many are armed with rifles.

Preparations are being made to cope with a general rising.

PIRACY IN CHINA.

British Flotilla Active.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Reuter telegraphs from Hongkong that the British flotilla, which has been strengthened by two picket boats, has departed for the policing of West River. The flotilla is equipped for wireless telegraphy.

CHOLERA AT SINOPE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Fifty-four cases of cholera and 36 deaths have occurred at Sinope among the Mussulman pilgrims in the Lazaretto.

MILITARY NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Major Roos-Keppel, of the Khyber Rifles, has been gazetted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE VICEROY IN BURMA.

Shooting Excursion at Mawlu.

LADY MINTO'S ARRIVAL AT MYITKYINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYITKYINA, DECEMBER 4.

Their Excellencies and Party left Mandalay at 2-50 p. m. on the 2nd instant, and Mawlu station was reached at 9 a.m. on the 3rd. There the Viceroy was met by Mr. English and Captain Clement who have arranged a shoot for His Excellency. The latter was accompanied to the Camp by Colonel Victor Brooke and Captain Gibbs. The remainder of the party left for Myitkyina at 9-30.

Heavy rain fell all day but the weather cleared somewhat the before arrival at Myitkyina where Her Excellency was met by Mr. Hertz, the Deputy Commissioner, and Major Barnett, commanding the Police Battalion, here.

Her Excellency and party have been accommodated in the houses of Mr. Hertz and other officials and in the B. G. steamers "McIvor" and "Paleik" which are moored on the banks of the river close to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow.

To-day Her Excellency and party will visit the gold dredgers at Lapye village, riding there on mounted police ponies and returning by launch in the evening.

The weather to-day has quite cleared and a good view is obtained of the magnificent scenery.

UNREGISTERED EMIGRATION.

Prohibition Measure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

IN a resolution of the Bengal Government, published to-day, attention is drawn to the abuses which have been reported to have arisen in Ranchi and Sambalpur Districts owing to the fact that emigrants from Native States can be despatched to Labour Districts without registration.

The question is receiving the attention of Sir Andrew Fraser, there being, the resolution states, reason to believe that many emigrants from British India are illegally despatched to Assam as having been recruited in Native States.

MEASURES are to be adopted in the Punjab to prevent the institution of groundless civil suits in courts situated at a distance from the homes of the defendants.

ALLAHABAD TELEGRAPHISTS.

Amelioration Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHBAD, DECEMBER 4.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Subordinate Staff attached to the Allahabad Telegraph Office to sympathise with the movement begun by the Rangoon men for bettering the pay and prospect of the employes of the department.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1. That this meeting places on record its entire sympathy with the movement initiated by the Rangoon Staff and most emphatically endorses all the resolutions adopted at their last meeting.

2. That a Committee representing the local subordinates be formed and maintained for the purpose of recording grievances, exchanging views with the Committees of all other large offices and advising men against any imprudent steps and for the amelioration of their condition.

3. That as the proceedings of the Telegraph Committee, so far as the questioning of delegates, etc., was concerned, were public, this meeting is of opinion that there is no reason why recommendations of that Committee should not also be made public that once the scheme embodied has the sanction of the Secretary of State it will be too late to enter a protest, whilst the non-publication of the report, inclines the subordinate establishment to believe that their condition will not be generally improved. Moreover it is surmised that recommendations of the Committee will involve such changes in the scale of pay which will be more in the nature of a redistribution on the rate of progression than any actual increase.

4. That all references to Government in the matter of grievances, pay and prospects be left unreservedly to the General Secretary, Telegraph Memorial Committee, in whom the meeting places its entire confidence.

THE RECENT RAILWAY STRIKE.

Mr. Balfour's Mission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

In a letter published in the "Pioneer" Mr. Balfour, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, gives an account of his mission to Asansol and an interesting picture of the struggle for supremacy which has been going on for years past between the Amalgamated Society and the "Engleken Coterie" and which came to a head in the recent strike.

From what Mr. Balfour says, it appears that Guard Engleken has long been ambitious of founding a society of his own, that the Amalgamated Society had incurred Mr. Engleken's disapproval because it refused to support the Guards' strike two years ago; that Mr. Balfour's presence in Asansol was by no means welcome to Mr. Engleken and his friends; that attempts were made to frustrate Mr. Balfour's mission and that it was only when these had failed that "Mr. Engleken coolly stepped in and supported me in advising the men to surrender and accept the Board of Conciliation."

There are heroes and heroes, and Mr. Balfour has his own opinion as regards the "hero of Asansol."

Mr. Balfour's letter is in fact a strong indictment, all through, of the strike and of the persons who engineered it.

O. AND R. DRIVERS.

Satisfactory Conclusion of Conference.

STRIKE AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 4.

Major McElhinny, Acting Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, met the Delegates of Drivers at the Railway Office here yesterday afternoon when the points put before the Delegates at the previous meeting were discussed. The Conference lasted an hour and a half with the result that an understanding was arrived at on all points, and the Delegates having expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the decision arrived at, Major McElhinny writes to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" that there will be no further meetings as all questions raised have been settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

Much satisfaction is felt here that all chances of a strike have been averted by the sympathetic treatment of Major McElhinny.

FATAL RIFLE-THIEVING OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The "Statesman" publishes particulars of an extraordinary rifle theiving outrage at Nowshera where Lance-Corporal Henderson of the Seaforth Highlanders has lost his life from the bullet of a frontier marauder. It seems that the thief made his way into the Barracks in the middle of the night and was detected while fumbling about near the rifle rack of the dormitory occupied by sixteen men. He promptly fired two shots out of a brand new service revolver with which he was armed, one of them wounding Corporal Henderson fatally. The men were by this time thoroughly aroused and fell upon the murderer who has since died of his injuries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, December 4.—Lieut Anderson, Royal Fus, from Secunderabad.
Lieut Howard Gibbs, Northampton Regt, from Jullundur.
Capt Hay, Guides, from Simla.
Capt Hill, R W Fus Agra
Colonel Night, Gordon High, from Peshawar.
Major Gyarter, R S Fus, from Bareilly.
Col. Dunstorville, E. Surrey Regt., from Mhow.
Lt. Anderson, R. Fus., from Secunderabad.
Lt. Kerans, R. F. A., from Bulford.
Capt. Onslow, Bedfs. Regt, from Jhansi.
Lieut. Sawer, Bedfs. Regt., from Jhansi.
Maj. Wood, 99th Inf., from Poona,
Capt. Pike, 107th Pioneers, from Poona.
Maj. Annesley, The Caribaniers, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES, December 4.—Major-General Hardles D of S. and T. Corps, to Calcutta
Lieutenant Campbell, R. A., to Dehra Dun.
Rose, Lt.-Col. R. A. M. C., to Allahabad
Col. Dunsterville, E. Surrey Rigt, to Mhow
Capt Henderson, Adjt., Coorg and Mysore Rifles, to Mercara

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Temporary leave of absence, from the 5th to the 8th December, 1907, is granted to Captain F. P. Rundle, R. E.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Captain J. W. Garwood, Inspector and Adjutant, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, from the 16th to the 25th December.

THE FARE HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Sanction has been accorded to the increase, with effect from the 13th August last, of an allowance granted for a first class passage between England and India to £41-5s. when paid in England and Rs. 605 when paid in this country. No deductions are now made on account of messing.

A scheme has been prepared for a bull breeding farm at Sargodha.

PROFESSOR Biles, the well-known naval architect, arrived in Colombo on Wednesday last from Australia. The Professor, who is one of the greatest authorities on marine architecture, is on his way to India with Mrs. Biles and family. He was on the Admiralty Court appointed a short time ago to consider the question of the relation between subsidy and speed for fast merchant steamers.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

Elizabeth's New Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Roy Horniman's exceedingly amusing play "The Education of Elizabeth," will not be seen for the last time in the West End upon the conclusion of the present run at the Apollo. When, in view of the fact that "The New York Idea," was booked to open at the Apollo towards the end of the present month it became necessary to make arrangements for housing his play elsewhere, Mr. Horniman proceeded to search for another theatre, and that task was satisfactory completed on Saturday, when, as the result of negotiations between Mr. Tom B. Davis and Mr. Frederick Harrison, it was decided to transfer "The Education of Elizabeth" to the Haymarket on Monday evening, 25th inst. This, by the way, should be an excellent arrangement for all the parties concerned, since the piece is amply justyfying the opinions expressed at the outset of its career—namely, that it would prove one of the most amusing entertainments in London. It is played nightly to the accompaniment of uproarious laughter.

MR. ASCHE TO TOUR.

I have before made some mention of the fact that Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton would, if they could, remain in London during the present winter and next spring, and that they were at that time hoping to be able to secure a theatre at which not only to continue the present very prosperous run of "As You Like It" but to produce at least one of the new plays which they have acquired. Playgoers will be sorry to learn that the hopes are not, for the present, to be realized. Negotiations for a lease of the Queen's Theatre "fell through," and no more success attended those which were entered into in connexion with the Haymarket, and so Mr. Asche and Miss Brayton will conclude their present season at His Majesty's on the evening of Friday, January 3rd, after which they will set out upon a provincial tour lasting until the beginning of June. After a brief holiday, Mr. Asche and Miss Brayton will open at a West-End theatre (not yet definitely settled), where they will produce two new plays. One of these plays, we are able to state, will be seen for the first time during the forthcoming tour (probably at one of the suburban houses), and it is entitled, "The Two Pins," and is a four-act medieval comedy by Frank Stayton. This piece, it may be of interest to add, has been bought for America by Mr. E. H. Sothern, who will produce it in New York next January, and who has just commissioned Mr. Stayton to write for him a romantic play (the scenario of which is complete) for production next September.

Mr. Asche, it is good to hear, looks forward to having, in the near future, a permanent theatrical home in London. Who shall deny that he deserves not only a West-End theatre but audiences to fill it year in and year out?

MR. TREE'S HOME-COMING.

In course of conversation, Mr. Henry Dana, who was in town for a few hours yesterday, said that Mr. Tree would open at His Majesty's on the evening of Saturday, January 4th, 1908. It was not yet definitely decided whether the first play of the season would be "The Beloved Vagabond," or "Edwin Drood." The former has been tried with satisfactory results, and the latter is presently to be played at Cardiff. When both pieces have been seen under the test of public performance the choice for the London opening will be made.

Asked whether there was any truth in a very persistent rumour to the effect that Mr. Tree would, upon his return to town, play a short season at the Haymarket, Mr. Dana said there was not. He added, however, that such an idea was discussed, but that eventually it was decided to open in Mr. Tree's own theatre.

MR. SOTHERN TO RETURN.

Mr. E. H. Sothern, who made a favourable impression here during the interesting but unprofitable season of the Southern Marlowe organization at the Waldorf, says he will "have another go" at London as soon as his engagements will permit. As those who interest themselves in these matters are aware, the Sothern-Marlowe co-starship is no more. Mr. Sothern heads his own company, and he is gradually acquiring a repertory of new plays, one of which, by the way, is Mr. Laurence Irvin's "The Fool hath said in His Heart 'there is no God." This piece will be played in London by Mr. Sothern when he makes the promised visit.

R. C.

THE COINAGE SWINDLE.

Lucknow Penalized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 4.

Lucknow has not proved an exception to the effect produced in Calcutta, Delhi and other places by the rumour that Government is withdrawing all 1907 pice as well as the new anna coinage. During the past three days people here have been in feverish heat to secure these coins and the pice and anna piece rose to ten for a rupee and one copper pice sold for three ordinary ones.

The rumour has been spread by a gang of swindlers, and the police have issued a warning against them.

SWAMINARAYEN SAMPRADAYA.

Discussion in Benares.

The following is sent to us from Benares as the correct report of a meeting of Benares Pandits to discuss whether Swaminarayen Sampradaya was Vedic or not and could be followed by Brahmans :—

A very grand Sabha of about 300 Pundits was held at Raiveshungandia's place on 25th November, 1907. Four Mahamohmpadya Professors of Government, Dhurbhanga Central Colleges, Mahamohapadya Gungadharsastry's brother Ramasastry, son Bhalcharsastry and almost all the Pundits were present. The Sabha unanimously declared that Sree Swaminarayen Sampradya, which is according to its Sikhyapati is totally Vaidic and unobjectionable for Brahmans, etc. to follow. Vaidic, religion is divided into three parts viz., Satvic Rijasic and Tamasic. Sree Swaminarayen Sikhyapatri proves that it is of Satvic religion. They also declared their ever readiness for Shaskaths; even now if Mahamohapsdya Shivakumarjee is appointed as Madhoasta they were ready. Tatyasastri and Damadhasastry were silent.

HARRY LAUDER, who arrived at New York in the Lucania, congratulates himself on his success in evading the reporters who came on board. "They took me," he said to the 'Mail' representative, "for a second-class passenger, who had strolled into the saloon by mistake. One of them at last spotted me, and made a fine speech, calling me a foreign artist. But I broke out in a storm of vituperation, telling him I was no foreigner but a Scotchman. The Customs House officials were much more polite. I spoke in broad Scots' dialect. The man examining my trunks instantly replied, 'I guess it's nae use opening your boxes, Harry. You're a Scot and so am I.'" Mr. Lauder told an amusing tale of Mr. Gus Flen. "Some one told Elen," he said, "that I managed to save more money out of my salary than he did. That worried him. He did not think it could be done, so he made arrangements to visit me and make a few inquiries. I was advised of his coming. When he asked my address he was directed to a poverty-stricken boarding-house at the end of a squalid alley. Up several flights of stairs he was guided, and finally found me in a dark little attic sitting at a desk writing by candle light. "I say, Harry," he said to me, 'I hear you have reduced the cost of living so much that you are saving more money than I am. How do you manage to do it?' 'Wait till I blow out the candle,' I replied, 'and I will tell you.'"

LILY, Duchess of Marlborough, who married the late Lord William Beresford, who is an American and who is interested in English prison reforms, recently inspected. The Tombs, New York's house of detention for prisoners awaiting trial. There she saw Harry Thaw, who is to be re-tried this month for the murder of Stanford White, playing ball with a man charged with homicide.

BALLOONS AND BALLOONING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE announcement that Mr. W. C. Webb is arriving in Bombay this week bringing with him a large Captive Baloon, with which he is going to make ascents, has, we believe, aroused a considerable amount of interest. The ideas of most people on the subject of aeronautics generally are rather vague and shadowy, although a good many people have been interested in the performance of the military air-ship at home. The elementary scientific principles which govern the theory of Ballooning are quite unknown to the majority of people, and it is with these principles that it is proposed to deal in this article, as simply as possible.

A Balloon, in the first place, consists of a bag or envelope filled with gas, to which is attached a car capable of holding persons or impediments or both. The best envelopes are constructed of several thicknesses of gut, spread in the first instant on long narrow wooden templates. The long strips so formed are called gores, and when connected up to one another form the envelope of the balloon. The car is usually made of wicker-work, which is at the same time light and strong, and it is slung by ropes from a strong wooden hoop. The envelope of the balloon is surrounded by a net which distributes the weight to be lifted evenly over it, and which is attached at its lower end to the hoop from which the car hangs. Such, in a few words, is the essential construction of any Balloon.

The envelope is inflated with gas, either Hydrogen, Coal-gas (such as is burnt in houses) or hot air. Gases are composed of different substances of varying weights. They can be either pure, or in a state of mechanical mixture, or formed into a chemical compound. Air is a mechanical mixture of one part of Oxygen to four parts of Nitrogen. Hydrogen is the lightest gas known and weighs only one-fifteenth as much as air, and for this reason is generally used for inflating Balloons. Coal-gas is a compound of carbon with Hydrogen, and weighs about half as much as air. The weight of air at sea-level is 75lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet and the weight of Hydrogen is 5lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet. If now we take a balloon of 1,000 cubic feet capacity and fill it with Hydrogen, the balloon-full of gas will weigh 5lbs., and will displace an equal quantity of air, weighing 75lbs; that is, the gas will be lighter than the air it displaces by 70lbs. If the balloon itself weighs more than 70lbs., it will stop on the ground; if it weighs exactly 70lbs., it will stay in the air at any height we like to put it; if it weighs less than 70 lbs., it will rise up unless held down to the ground. This is the fundamental theory govern ing the practical working of all balloons.

Let us now apply this theory to the Captive Balloon, brought out by Mr. Webb, of 50,000 cubic feet capacity, and see what it is capable of doing.

If it is filled with Hydrogen, we have seen that every 1,000 cubic feet of gas is 70lbs. lighter than the air it displaces, and will lift that amount of extra weight; consequently the balloon is capable of lifting 70 × 50 = 3,500lbs. For a balloon of this size the weight of the envelope, net, car, captive rope, and other accessories will be about 1,250lbs. Deducting this from 3,500lbs., the extra weight the balloon could rise will be 3,500—1,250 = 2,250lbs. This weight is called the "Lifting Power" of the Balloon. But obviously the balloon cannot lift this weight of passengers, as it would just suffice to keep it in equilibrium. If we allow a margin of safety of 300lbs. the balloon will lift 1,950lbs., equivalent to 12 people averaging 11¼ stone in weight.

Suppose now we take the same balloon, and fill it with coal gas; this gas is half the weight of air, i.e., 37 1/2 lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet, and 1,000 cubic feet of it weigh 37 1/2 lbs. lighter than the same quantity of air. Hence in the 50,000 cubic feet balloon, the coal gas is 37 1/2 × 50 = 1875 lbs. lighter than the air it displaces. Deducting, as before, the weight of the balloon itself, 1,250 lbs., the "Lifting Power" remaining is only 625 lbs. which would safely lift 3 persons weighing 11 1/2 stone each.

Hot air has very little lifting power, as, even to obtain the same lift as coal gas, the air would have to be heated to about 400° F. above the temperature of the air surrounding the balloon; and to stay up for any length of time, it would be necessary to carry up with the balloon a heating apparatus.

However, these are not the only considerations that govern the lifting power of balloons, which is considerably affected by the height above sea-level to which it is proposed to rise, and also by the temperature of the air.

To investigate first the effect of variations of pressure. Every gas is capable of being compressed, *i. e.* of being forced to occupy a less space by pressure, and will, on the other hand, always expand so as to exactly fill the vessel containing it, if the pressure outside the vessel allows it to do so. Moreover, it always occupies the same space when at the same pressure, and this space varies inversely as the pressure. Thus a gas which occupies 1 cubic foot at a pressure of 1lb per sq. inch, will occupy only half a cubic foot at a pressure of 2lbs. per sq. inch, and will occupy 2 cubic feet at a pressure of only 1/2lb. per sq. inch.

The pressure of the atmosphere at sea-level is 15lb. er sq. inch, and this pressure is exerted by the weight on the air at that point by the superimposed layers of air above it as far as the atmosphere extends (a height of about 40 miles.) That is to say that a column of air 1 inch square, extending up the full height of the atmosphere, weighs 15lbs. Now, if we leave the earth and go to any distance up in the air, there is less air above us and the weight of a column of the atmosphere at that point is less than the weight of a similar column at the earth's surface, or in other words, the atmospheric pressure is less. Thus in ascending to any height above sea-level, the atmospheric pressure decreases in direct proportion to the height ascended. This pressure of the air is measured by a Barometer, and is expressed by the height in inches of a column of mercury, one square inch in section, whose weight is equal to the weight or pressure of the atmosphere at the place where the measurement is taken. A column of mercury, one inch square, and 30 inches high weighs 15lbs. (which is the atmospheric pressure at sea-level). So that in speaking of a pressure of 30 inches, we mean that the pressure of the atmosphere is such that it would balance a column of mercury one inch square and 30 inches high. If the Barometer reads 28 inches, it seems that the weight of a column of air one inch square, above that point, weighs only 14lbs. instead of 15lbs. Actually the pressure falls one inch for every thousand feet in height above sea-level.

How does this change of pressure affect our balloon? Taking the 50,000 cubic feet balloon its gross lift was previously seen to be 3,500lbs., at sea-level. At a height of 1,000 feet, the Barometer will read 29 inches instead of 30, and we have seen that the weight varies directly as the pressure. So that at this height 50,000 cubic feet of air will weigh $\frac{29}{30}$ × 3,750 = 3,625lbs.

The Hydrogen in the balloon still weighs 5 × 50 = 250lbs.

Hence the weight the balloon will raise is 3,625—250 = 3,375lbs, instead of 3,500lbs., a difference of 125lbs, nearly the weight of one man.

The effect of temperature is similar. All gases expand about 1/500th part for every degree Fahrenheit of rise of temperature, and contract similarly if the temperature is lowered. The standard temperature at which 1,000 cubic feet of air weigh 75lbs., and at which 1.000 cubic feet of Hydrogen weight 5lbs., is 60° F. At a temperature of 90° (which is about that of Bombay at present) the air will be expanded and 50,000 cubic feet will weigh only 3,560lbs. For practical purposes it may be taken that each 10° rise of the thermometer will have the same effect on the lifting power of the balloon as half an inch fall of the Barometer.

There are yet other considerations that affect the lift of a balloon. In rain, or when the atmosphere is very damp, the amount of moisture taken up by or remaining on the balloon, net, and car is very considerable. The total amount of water deposited on a large balloon may amount to 200lbs. With a Captive balloon, a wind greatly decreases the height that can be attained. As the balloon rises it is also carried down wind so that the cable, instead of hanging straight down from the balloon, slopes from the balloon to the ground. In a strong wind the balloon is carried down wind so quickly that it cannot rise far before the end of the cable is reached; and if the lifting power is not great and the wind is strong, it is brought close to the ground and cannot rise to any height. The greater the Lifting Power of the balloon, the higher it will rise; but the larger the balloon, the greater surface it presents to the wind and the more difficulty it will have in rising.

To return once more to our 50,000 cubic feet balloon. We have seen that at sea-level and at a temperature of 60° F. the "Lifting Power" available to carry passengers is 2,250lbs. and the balloon will lift 12 persons averaging 11 1/2 stone each. Now let us suppose that it is required to make an ascent to a height of 1,000 feet in Bombay, when the thermometer reads about 90°. At 1,000 feet the Barometer reads 29 inches, and an equivalent correction for a rise in temperature of 30° is a fall of 1 1/2 inches of the Barometer. We shall then get a correct result if we apply a correction for the Barometer reading 27 1/2 inches.

With this reading of the Barometer 50,000 cubic feet of air weigh 3,750 × 27 1/2 or divided by 30—3,238lbs.

The weight of Hydrogen in the balloon is still 250lbs.

Hence the Balloon will only lift 2,988lbs instead of 3,500 lbs, and the "Lifting Power" available for passengers is reduced to 1,738lbs. With a margin as before, the number of passengers that can be carried is now reduced to nine of the same weight (11 1/2st. each).

It should be noted that 90° is the shade temperature only. The Balloon would be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, which would still further diminish the lifting power. Practically the balloon would not be fitted with 50,000 cubic feet of gas, (or it would burst), but with some less quantity, a "delicate sufficiency" in fact. Enough, however, has been said to explain the theory of ballooning, and how this is affected by temperature and pressure.

A question that naturally arises is :—"How much can one expect to see from a Balloon." Without troubling the reader with any more Mathematical details, it may be stated that at a height of 500 feet the distance of the horizon is 27 miles, and at a height of 1000 feet it is 38. This supposes that the balloon rises from the middle of a plain. Hills naturally obstruct the view proportionately to their height and to that of the observer. As an instance, to an observer in a balloon 1,000 feet up, in Bombay the in-coming mail steamer would be visible two hours earlier than it would be to a person on the ground with a view over the sea.

As regards size, the diameter of a 50,000 cubic feet balloon is 46 feet, of a 10,000 cubic feet balloon it is 27 feet. Balloons are made of all sizes according to the work required from the monsters of 80,000 and 80,000 cubic feet down to small ones of 100 and 200 cubic feet which are used for signalling and for photography; and it is possible now for a man standing on the ground to send up a camera attached to a small balloon and take a photograph of any part of the country he wishes to!

Hydrogen for inflation is made in various ways. It can be made on the spot where it is required by two methods. Firstly by passing steam over red-hot iron filings. This requires 14 cwt. of iron to produce 1,000 cubic feet of Hydrogen, or 3½ tons to fill a 50,000 cubic feet balloon. Various apparatuses have been designed for manufacturing Hydrogen by this process, but so far all have broken down when tried for any length of time. The process if perfected would be a cheap one, reducing the cost of Hydrogen to that of coal gas. The commonest and most generally useful method is by dissolving iron or zinc in a mixture of sulphuric acid and water. Zinc is generally used, as impurities in iron give the gas a very offensive smell and lower its lifting power. The manufacture by this process is simple, and the plant can be easily erected. By this method, 5 tons of zinc and 6 ½ tons of sulphuric acid are required to produce 50,000 cubic feet of Hydrogen.

Hydrogen can also be made in a factory and carried to the spot where it is required, compressed in steel tubes; and for this purpose the best way of making it is by Electrolysis of water. Hydrogen prepared by this process is purer than that obtained in other ways and has greater lifting power in the ratio of about 70 : 65.

The above does not pretend to be in any way an exhaustive description of ballooning, which would take a large book to deal with properly; but it is a brief account of a few simple facts and principles.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Final Sitting at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Stokes, Senior Member of Council, in the course of his evidence before the Decentralisation Commission, yesterday, said he thought the power of the Local Government over its expenditure should be much more complete than at present. The principle of division of certain Heads of Revenue between Imperial and Provincial Governments was caried out much further in the last Settlement than before and, though there had been an advance, he thought they had not gone far enough in the matter. As to the borrowing powers of the Local Government he thought so long as the Local Government could get money they wanted through the Government of India it did not seem a matter of great importance whether the Local Government had the power to borrow or not, but if the Local Government were to be more autonomous it should have the power of borrowing.

If the Local Government could, from their own resources not only pay interest but also a sinking fund on sums required he did not see why they should not be allowed to raise their own loans. The financial control of the Local Government should as far as possible be free from restrictions which were at present imposed. The Government of India at present interfered with the Local Government and forced them to reduce the spending of money on the machinery of administration in cases like famine to an extent which was found to be injurious subsequently. He thought the Local Government should be considered the best judges as far as possible as to how far that limit of expenditure could go.

So long as the share of the Provincial Government was guaranteed either by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State witness did not mind whether expenditure was shared or not. The Provincial share of revenues should not be subjected to arbitrary curtailment by the Government of India without the consent of the Government of Madras.

With regard to delegation of powers he was against making a General Act empowering Provincial Governments to delegate their powers. Such an Act was, no doubt, desirable. In practice perhaps, the General Act would work properly, but the propriety of delegation of any specific power was a matter upon which the Legislature had pronounced their opinions. A General Act of delegation would give the Local Government powers in regard to which such expression of opinion was not obtained. That argument was in his opinion decisive. The Legislature ought to decide in each case whether a particular delegation was necessary or not.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Honorary Degree to Sir Lewis Tupper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 4.

A meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University has been called for the 12th in order to elect two ordinary Fellows. Nineteen candidates have been proposed and seconded for the two vacancies.

At the same meeting the Senate will consider a proposal of the Syndicate that Sir Lewis Tupper, late Vice Chancellor of the Punjab University, is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws and that under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 the said degree be conferred upon him "honoris causa."

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Nawab Salimoolla Unable to Attend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 4.

The Hon'ble Nawab Salimoolla Khan, Nawab of Dacca, who was nominated as President of the next All India Muhammadan Educational Conference to be held at Karachi, has intimated his inability to attend the Conference and Shams-ul-Ulama Moulvi Sayad Altaf Hussain Halli, well known in connection with the Aligarh College, has been appointed President in his stead.

The Reception Committee at Karachi has raised nearly Rs. 12,000 to meet the expenses of the Conference.

DR. Alla Jewaya, Assistant Surgeon, Lahore, whose services have been lent to the Sultanat-i-Khodad, Afghanistan, started for Kabul on Monday. Dr. Alla Jewaya is going as Chief Medical Officer to Kabul where a large hospital has been opened.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S FIRST LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, held his first Levee in the Secretariat yesterday, afternoon. Representative members of all nationalities seemed to have made it a point to attend the Levee, with a view to evince their loyalty and respect for their Sovereign through his representative here. The arrangements for the Levee were made under the direction of Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to His Excellency. Gentlemen who had been given the Private Entree by former Governors on personal grounds had to notify their intention of attending the Levee to the Military Secretary by letter; and were informed whether Sir George Clarke was pleased to continue the privilege to them. Clergymen, being University Graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academic office or status, appeared in such robes or gowns. For Hindu gentlemen who do not wear European dress, the head dress specially prescribed was a "pagri," "patogeri," "romal" or other recognised head dress, but "not a brimless cap," which some Hindus seemed to have indulged in on the occasion of a former Levee.

The 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, furnished a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file, with Band and Regimental Colour, which paraded the western entrance of the Secretariat, and received His Excellency with a salute as he drove up to the portico in company of Captain J. G. Greig, the Military Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp, in a state carriage drawn by four horses, with outriders. A salute of 17 guns was fired on His Excellency's arrival from a temporary Battery placed on the Kennedy Sea Face, west of the railway and near the Swimming Bath.

In the Council Hall, His Excellency met the gentlemen having the Private Entree. The arrangements made for the Public Entree by the northern entrance were the same as on the occasion of the last Levee held by Lord Lamington in the same place. The following is a list of the presentations :—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abelson, Mr H
Armstrong, Mr C H
Aston, Mr
Baptista, Mr Joseph
Barrow, Hon Mr R P
Beaumont, Mr
Bennett, Mr Thomas Jewell
Bestford, Mr G
Bickel, Mr F W
Brown, Mr J S
Cameron, Rev John
Camaren, Mr W L
Campbell, Mr J
Cuffe, Mr T W
Cordue, Lieut-Col
Dennison, Mr E Haldeman
Dunn, Hon Mr G Owen
Edwardes, Mr
Enthoven, Mr Reg E
Fawcett, Mr C G H
Fitz-Gibbon, Mr P J
Forbes, Mr C H B
French, Mr V C
Gell, Mr H G
Greenfield, Brig-Gen R M
Harrison, Mr F C
Hatch, Mr G W
Henessge, Flag-Capt A W
Hewett, Capt G H, R N
Howlett, Mr Graham
Hughes, Sir Walter
Johnstone, Mr G R
Jurgens, the Most Rev H
Kemp, Mr N W
Knight, Mr R
Leslie, Lieut-Col A K
Logan, Mr A C
Macleod, the Hon Mr Justice
MacLaggart, Lieut-Col
Martin, Mr Harold
Maystone, Mr
McDonald, Mr James
McRobert, Mr Alex
Means, Mr J
Moir, Mr G W
Morison, Mr W F
Nicholl, Mr John
Nicholson, Mr E Ferrers
Platt,

McCausland, Mr G H
McDonald, Major J H
McDougall, Mr E B
McDowall, Lieut K E T Connell
McEwanie, Mr G
McKenzie, Mr Kenneth E
McQuade, Mr J L
Mead, Major H R
Middleton, Mr F Glynn
Mitchell, Mr J N
Mocatta, Mr J G E
Meyer, Mr C F
Meyer, Capt J L
Murphy, Mr R W
Murray, Col W H E
Michael, Mr C J
Michael, Mr L W
Millard, Mr W S
Mockler, Lieut N
Moreton, Lieut R P
Moss, Mr E
Moss, Mr M
Muter, Capt R
Nash, Capt H E
Napier, Mr A G F
Newnham, Mr R P
Oliver, Mr A K
Oliveira, Mr Frank
Owen, Captain A C
Payne, Mr A C
Penno, M. F F L
Pereira, Rev Father H
Percival, Mr P E
Philbrick, Lieut L F
Philpot-Brookes, Mr W R
Phillips, Mr Richard W
Phillips, Mr R M
Tilanos, Mr A
Pitamber, Major A C
Pocock, Captain P F
Pullen, Major A F
Pulleyn, Mr G C
Powell, Mr B N
Powell, Mr A
Portlock, Mr F
Powell, William, Capt F
Price, Mr A B
Pratt, Capt A C
Proes, Mr E M
Quadros, Mr J Ignatius
Quadros, Mr J Phillip de
Quanbrough, Mr F W G
Quicke, Lieut-Col W H
Radcliffe, Lieut G H B
Reddie, Mr F A
Reed, Mr Stanley,
Reid, Mr W
Rice, Lieut G D
Revnell, Revd A J
Richards, Mr S D
Richardson, Mr H L
Roberts, Mr A L S
Roberts, M T L
Robertson, Mr L J
Rodrigues, Mr J F
Rogers, Mr J B Leslie
Robertson, Revd W G
Robinson, Mr J H
Rumbell, Mr A C
Rundle, Capt F P
Sassoon, Mr David
Savile, Mr L H
Scott, Rev W

Scott, Lieut J M C
Sells, Mr Arthur F
Sharp, Capt A R
Sharp, Maj D J
Sharp, Mr W H
Shaw, Mr W L
Shelley, Maj A D G
Shellim, Mr D S
Shellim, Mr. S E
Shortt, Mr W C J
Sheridan, Lieut Henry A
Sillstone, Mr W N
Silva, Mr W M da
Simson, Mr J A
Smith, Mr T D
Smith, Maj Wilfred N E
Spence Mr R A
Spencer, Mr F D
Sowerby, Mr M H
Stephen, Capt L P
Stevens, Mr Charles F
Steward, Mr Grainger H
Street, Maj A
Stringfellow, Mr H P
Stubbs, Mr Carlton
Sutcliff, Sub-Lieut G E
Symes Mr W C
Symington, Mr J H
Symons, Lieut H S
Taylor, Mr B
Taylor, Mr Newman
Taylor, Rev Canon
Thomas, Lieut Quintin B Preston
Thomas, Mr G A
Thompson, Mr W S
Tod, Mr Alex M
Tod, Mr Francis H
Todd, Rev Walter McL
Trotter, Mr H M C
Travers, Dr Morris W
Triggs, Lieut B
Turner, Dr J A
Tucker, Capt E F G
Tyres, Mr J
Valentine, Capt, A L
Venis, Dr H C
Vines, Commander
Viasto, Mr A A
Wagstaff, Mr H F
Waite, Mr W E
Wales, Mr Charles W
Walker, Major H G
Wallace, Mr J
Wallis, Lieut H J
Warburton, Mr W G
Watson, Mr E Younghusband
Watson, Mr J F
Watson, Mr J G
Wayman, Lieut W L
Weldon, Mr W L
Wernicke, Mr B C
Whitecombe, Major E G R
Wilkinson, Mr H R H
Willans, Lieut John F
Willard Mr A
Williams, Mr J L
Willis, Capt G H
Willis, Mr R A
Wilson, Mr, C H
Wingate, Bt Major G H F
Winter, Major H E
Wittet, Mr G
Woolfcombe, Mr R

NATIVES.

Abdeali M Kajiji, Mr
Abdul Cader A Ebrahim, Mr
Abdool Cader Ebrahim, Mr
Abdool Hussain Abdool Karim, Mr
Abdool Kadir Khatkaty, Mr
Abdool Karim Munshi, Mr
Abdools & Allana, Mr
Abdula Sucrorbhoy, Mr
Abdur Rahiman Joetaykar, Mr
Abdur Rahiman Kadwani, Khan Bahadur
A D Contractor, Dr
Ahmed Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Ahmed Rahimtula Sayani, Mr
Alladin M Hajibhoy, Mr
A P Cama, Mr
A S Moos Khan Saheb
Ali Asghar H Eyzu, Mr
Amichund Panalal, Mr
Anandji Nanji, Mr
Anandrao N Dabholkar, Mr
Anandrao R Talcherkar, Rao Bahadur
Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Rao Bahadur
Ardeshir D Mody, Mr
Ardeshir F Unwala, Mr
Ardeshir Jamsetji Umrigar, Mr
Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, Mr
Balcrishna, Wasudeo P W
Balcrishna, Bhiwaji Tanaji Nakhwa, Rao Saheb
Balcrishna, Ramchandra Navalkar, Mr
Balcrishna, Venayek Wasudev, Mr
Ballagam Ganpatrao Chintola Tatya, Mr
Behramji Nowroji Gamadia, Mr
Bezonjee N Horsedealer, Mr
Bhagwandas Chatturbhuj, Mr
Bhagwanlal Panalal, Mr
Bhaskerao Seweram Chimburkar, Mr
Bhavanishanker, Balkrishna Dadarkar, Dr
Bhikaji Edulji Ghasvala, Mr
Bhogilal, Veerchand, Deepchand, Mr
Bomanji B Darabutt, Dr
Bomonjee Byramjee Patell, Khan Bahadur
Bomonjee D Gadumjee Khan Bahadur
Bomonjee Sorabjee Wadia, Khan Saheb
B T Sahasrabudhe, Mr
Budrudin Lakmani, Mr
Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy, Mr
Burjorjee H Dantra, Dr
Burjorjee Pereshaw, Mr
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Byramjee Nusserwanji Seervai Mr
Byramjee R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr.
Cassum Dawji, Mr
Cassumally J Peerbhoy, Mr
C N Wadia, Mr
Chabildas L Bhimji, Mr
Chhaganlal Dayabhai, Mr
Chunilal D Saraya, Mr
Chunilal P Dalal, Mr
Chunilal H Setalvad, Mr
Cowasji Jehangir, Mr
Curumay Damji, Rao Bahadur
Curseiji M N Banaji, Mr
Dadabhai S Munsiffsa, Khan Bahadur
Dadabhai N Karrwala, Mr
Dady N Dady, Mr
Dalpatbhai Khandubhai, Mr
Damodar G Sukhadwala, Mr
Darab P Sanjana, Dastur
Darashaw D Reporter, Mr
Dattatraya B Parasnis, Mr
David Solomon Khan Saheb
Dawood F P Mahomed, Mr
Dayabhai B Javeri, Mr
Dayabhai S Thathi, Mr
Dewji O Chothanee, Rao Saheb
Dhakji Cassisthji, Rao Bahadur
Dhanjibhoy B Petit, Mr
Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, Mr
Dhanjisha Dorabji, Mr
Dhanjishah R Tata, Mr
Dhanjeesoy M Goculdas, Mr
Dinanath B N Dandekar, Dr
Dorab J Tata, Mr
Dorabji D Bootlee, Khan Saheb
Dumbhai K Patel, Mr
Dumbhai R Bardi, Mr
D R Khote, Mr
Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr
Edulji J Tennerywala, Dr
Ekanth R Khoto, Mr
Ellapa Ballaram, Rao Bahadur
E M Modi, Dr
Eradhshaw J Hakim, Mr
Faiz B Kazaji, Mr
Fardunji M Marzban, Mr
Fardoonji B Khan, Mr
Fazul D Affoon, Mr
Framjibhoy C Bomanjee, Mr
Framjibhoy J Lalljee, Mr
Framjibhoy M Chinoy, Mr
F B Lethbridge, Mr
F B Dayar, Mr
F F Kanga, Mr
Framjee Master, Mr
Framji D Framjy, Mr

Framroz R Unwalla, Mr
Furdoonji J Parukh, Mr
Ghanasham N Nadkarni, Mr
G M Faridudin, Khan Saheb
G K Gadgil, Mr
G B Prabhakar, Mr
Ghulam Nabi Fakih, Mr
Ghulam Hussin Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Gokuldas Naranjee, Mr
Gordhandas Khatav Makanji, Mr
Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Mr
Goostadjee Dhunjeeshaw, Mr
Gulamhusen R Khairaz, Mr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
H D Pudumji, Mr
H L Ballivalla, Mr
Hadi C Tyabjee, Mr
Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Mr
Haji Esmail Haji Haroon
Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Sobana, Mr
Haji Ahmed Dowji, Mr
Haji Dawood Haji Ismail, Mr
Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, Mr
Haji Siddick Haji Ibrahim Nurani, Mr
Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr
Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sabani, Mr
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr
Haribhai V Gavrishanker, Mr
Harichandra R Pitale, Mr
Harichandra J Goregaoker, Mr
Hassanally M Hakimji, Mr
Heerjee J Dadysett, Mr
Heptoola Esoofally, Mr
Hirachand N Javeri, Mr
Hiralal M Munshi, Mr
Hirjibhoy N Parekh, Mr
Hoosein A Lalljee, Mr
Hormusji M Cama, Mr
Hormusji N Sirvai, Mr
Hormusji Sorabji, Mr
Hormazdiar P Dastur, Mr
Hussain B Tyabji, Mr
Hussonally Abdoolally, Mr
Ibrahim Ahmadi, Mr
Ibrahim Nakhoda, Mr
Ishwardas Store, Mr
Ismail A Lalljee
J C Merchant, Mr
J E Modi, Mr
Jaffer Joosab, Mr
Jaganath Sundarrow Sanggani, Mr
Jagat Prasad, Mr
Jagmohanmalu Vandravandas Bhaiseth, Mr
Jainarayan H Davi, Mr
Jamasji Pheroz Dastur, Mr
Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Mr
Jamsedji Byramji Kanga, Mr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr,
Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, Mr
Janardhan Gopal, Mr
Jeejeebhoy Rustomji B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Jehangir, Burjorjee Spencer, Mr
Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr
Jehangir Edalji Davar, Mr
Jijibhai V Nicholson, Mr
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi Shams-ul-Ulma
Jivanlal Panalal, Mr
Jugmohandas Varjeevundas, Mr
K M Dubash, Mr
K D Cooper, Mr
K B Wagle, Mr
K Subramani Aiyar, Mr
K R Cama, Mr
Kaikhusru, Ardeshir Bala, Mr
Kaluram, Bhow Munsaram, Mr
Kalianji Amarchand, Mr
Kanji Bhagwan Bhagat, Rao Saheb
Kavasji Dadabhoy H Dubash, Mr
Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, Mr
Kawasji Byramji Shroff, Mr
Kazi Mahammad I Chinai, Mr
Kazi Sayad K Azmoodin, Serdar Khan Bahadur
Kazi Syed Nuruddin Firzade, Mr
Kazi Sayed Ishak S Hasan Mr
Kazi M A Murghay Khan Saheb,
Keshowrao B. Vasoodev, Mr
Keshowji Natu Sailor, Rao Bahadur
Khundarao Moroji, Mr
Kisondas T Mangaldas, Mr
Krisandas Kikumdas Mr
Krishnadas G Madiwala, Mr
Krishnalal M Jhaveri, Mr
Lakshman H Chaudary, Mr
Lakhamsee Nappoo, Mr
Laljee Bimjee, Mr
Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr
L N Banaji, Mr

Lukhmidas Bimji Mr
Nikao, Rev M B
M K Nariman, Khan Bahadur
Madhavji D Thackersey, Mr
Maganlal D Khakhar, Mr
Mahomedji Adam Mariar, Mr
Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr
Manchersha N Kapadia, Mr
Manordas T Varjivandas, Mr
Mahadeo B Chanbal, Mr
Mohomedbhoy H Lalji, Mr
Maneksha R Dastoor, Mr
Manekji J Chandana Khan Saheb
Manekji F H Sethna Mr
Markand N Mehta, Mr
Manchersha H Taleyarkhan, Mr
Mangesh B Kolaker, Mr
Meherali M Fakira, Mr
Marvanji N Antia, Mr
Muncherji F Khan, Mr
Muncherji R Dhonu, Khan Bahadur
Munamahandas Ramji, Mr
Minocher Junnaspji, Dastur
Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr
Mahomed Husain Hakim, Mr
Mohonlal Panalal, Mr
Mahomed Ibrahim Toongaikar, Mr
Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr
Morarji V Munji, Mr
Motilal Jamnadas Savaklal, Mr
Moolji N Kheraji, Rao Saheb
N A F Moos, Mr
N F Surveyor, Dr
N H Choksy, Khan Bahadoor
N J Gamadia, Mr
N M Marshall, Mr
N N Saher, Mr
N R Chichgar, Mr.
Nagardas N Nanavati, Rao Bahadoor
Nagindas J Sevaklal, Mr
Nagindas K Shroff, Mr
Narayen, V Mandlik, Mr
Nanabhai Morobo, Rao Saheb
Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr
Narayen T Vaidya, Rao Bahadoor
Nagindas P Mehta, Mr
Nassurbhoy A Lalji, Mr
Pallanjee Pestonjee Rozhino Khan Saheb
Permanand Chaturbhuj, Mr
Pershaw B R Mody, Mr
Pestonjee Kavasji, Mr
Pestonjee M Kanga, Mr
P H Dastur, Mr
Phiroze C Sethna, Mr
Phirozshaw Bomonjee Petit, Mr
P N Wadia, Mr
P M Mathai, Dr
Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi Mr
Purshotam Vishram Mawjee Mr
Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
Purshotamdas Thakardas, Mr
R B Majmudar, Mr
R B Patel, Mr
R D Sethna, Mr
R N Ranina, Mr
R S Taki, Mr
Raghunandan N Kothare, Mr
Rahim Joosab, Mr

Rahimtulla M Chinoy, Mr
Rajabali V Patel, Mr
Ramchandra B Mantri, Mr
Ramchandra G Pradhan, Mr
Raoji V J Sunkersett, Mr
Rasseed N Futehally, Mr
Ratansha K Dadachanji, Mr
Ratanshah T Nariman, Dr
Rustam K R Cama, Mr
Rustam N Vatchaghandy, Mr
Rustam P Mody, Mr
Rustamji B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Rustomji E Mody, Mr
Rustomji J Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Rustomji M Chichgar, Mr
Rattonsee Mooljee, Mr
Rustomji N Motabhoy, Mr
S E Kurwa, Mr
S G Velinker, Mr
S G Sathe, Mr
S M Isfahani, Mr
S N Gazder, Mr
S V Kantak, Rao Bahadur
S V Karmarker, Revd B D
Sadanand T Bhandare, Mr
Saiyed Muinuddin Saiyed Hamid, Mr
Sale Mahomed Dharamsey Mr
Salebhoy Karimji Barodewala, Mr
Sayed Gulam Mahomed Refaie, Mr
Shafi Kamruddin Tyabji, Mr
Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz Khan Saheb
Shamsudin Abbas Tyabjee Mr
Shapurje Burjorje Bharucha Mr
Shapurji Dosabhoy Bharucha, Mr
Sheriff Dewjee Kanga, Mr
Shivram V Bhandarkar, Mr
Shri Krishna Dass, Rao Bahadur
Shridharrao Vithal Natu, Mr
Soondercdass Narandas, Mr
Sorab G Hormasji, Dr
Sorabjee B Kapadia, Mr
Sorabjee Bomanjee Master, Mr
Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Mr
Sorabjee Edulji Warden, Mr
Sorabji Framjee Billimoria, Mr
Sorab K Nariman, Dr
Tayebbhai M Mahomedally, Mr
Teju Kaya, Mr
Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Dr
T M Kajiji, Mr
Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, Mr
Tricamdas Dwarkadas, Mr
Trikamdas Gordhandas Khathau, Mr
Tukaram Jawaji Chowdhari, Mr
Tulsidas Keshavdas, Mr
V M Pakursa, Mr
Vallubhdas Jamnadas, Mr
Vamanrao D Pitale, Mr
Vamanrao G Pitale, Mr
Vassanji Bhagwandas, Mr
Vasantrao N Morobo, Mr
Vinayak S Joshi, Mr
Virchand Dipchand, Mr
Vishnu H Barve, Mr
Vithal P Chavan, Rao Saheb
Vithaldas Samaldas, Mr
Vithalrao K Vandekar, Rao Bahadur
Vussonji T Moolji, Rao Saheb
Waman G Dandekar, Mr
Wamanrao N Morobo, Mr
Yeshwant A Kunte, Mr

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 3.

The cyclonic storm in the south-east of the Bay appears almost unchanged in position. The rainfall has been general and light to moderately heavy in the Andamans and Burma excluding Tennaserim. The cold wave affecting the north-east of India yesterday has extended into Upper Burma and the temperature is now normal or in defect in both areas. The depression approaching from Persia is now shown as diffused in area with low pressure over the north-west of India, but had no appreciable influence on the weather. In Burma, general rain has fallen except in Tennaserim. Rangoon reports 1 inch, Bassein 2, Diamond Island 3, Toungoo, Theyetmyo and Lashio 1 1/2 and Yamethin, Maymyo and Mandalay 3/4 inch. The skies are almost completely overcast and the air has become damper and contains more than the average quantity of moisture while the temperature has fallen and is in general defect except in Tennaserim.

In the north-east of India the skies are almost free from cloud. Huimidity is normal in Eastern Bengal and Assam and in defect in the Province of Bengal while the temperature has again fallen and is in the western districts below normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces the air contains less than the average amount of moisture especially in the United Province where the defficiency is considerable. The temperature has risen slightly in the Central Provinces, but is still in defect, and is normal or in defect elsewhere.

In the north-west of India the skies are very lightly clouded in Sind and Catch where the air is damper than usual, but elsewhere the skies are clear and the air drier than usual while the temperature is in defect in Gujarat and in excess in Baluchistan and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, the skies are lightly clouded in the extreme south and almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect over practically the whole division while the temperature has fallen and is in defect in the Deccan while normal in other parts of the Deccan while normal in other parts of the Division.

Forecast—Local rain is likely in Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and the moisturein the air is about normal at Multan and Lahore, in large excess at Rawalpindi and in large defect at Sirsa and Delhi. Maximum temperature was 2° to 4° hotter than usual at Lahore and Rawalpindi but elsewhere the variations of both day and night temperatures were small.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature was about normal while night temperature was 5° hotter at Manipuri and 4° to 8° cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind while they are clear in Rajputana. Wind direction was calm at Jacobabad and Jaipur while wind was blowing from northerly direction at Karachi. Day temperature was approximately normal but night temperature was 2° to 6° cooler throughout the district.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhuj and Dwarka and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess of normal at Bhuj and in slight to large defect elsewhere. Wind was northerly at Dwarka while calms and easterly or northeasterly winds prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature was nearly equal to normal or 1° hotter at Deesa and Bhuj but elsewhere both maximum and minimum were below normal.

Central Provinces —Skies are clear and the amount of moisture in the air is about normal at Rajpur and Nagpur and less than usual in other places. Wind direction was calm at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa while northerly winds were blowing at Nagpur and northeasterly or south-easterly at the remaining stations. Temperature both during day and night was cooler than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air contains less than the average quantity of moisture. Wind direction was calm at Ratnagiri but it was northerly at Karwar and easterly or south-easterly at Bombay and Mormugao. Day temperature has been nearly equal to normal or 1° hotter while the night temperature was 4° to 7° cooler throughout the district.

Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual throughout the district. Wind direction was calm at Nimmahad, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona and Hyderabad while it was north-easterly at Sholapur and north-easterly at Bijapur and Belgaum. Day and night temperatures have fallen and have been below normal throughout the district.

General Remarks.—Weather in Sind and the Punjab appears to be in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RIFLE MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 4.

The local meetings in connection with the Poona Divisional Rifle Association opened at the different stations in Poona Divisional Command on 1st November and will continue till the 15th inst. The central meeting will open at Poona on 7th January. Rules and programme of the local meetings have been modelled mainly on those of the Army Rifle Association and those of the central meeting on the suggestions by Lieut. General Richardson at the close of last year's meeting.

In consequence of the General's observations the present Executive Committee, which consists of Colonel Wilson A. A. G (President), Captain Strong, 26th Cavalry, Capt. Dorman, Worcester Regt, Lieut. Squires R. E., Lieut. Graham, 121st Pioneers, (members), with Captain Yeldham, Connaught Rangers, as Honorary Secretary, have decided to restrict individual matches to the local meetings including the championship matches and to reserve the central meeting exclusively for team competitions. The latter restrictions naturally militate against the aspirations of Volunteers since there are to be no individual matches such as they have hitherto had. Not a single Volunteer Corps is competing at the local meetings now in progress and none has entered for the central meeting. This is a curious commentary on the fact that last year the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers and the Poona Volunteers not only competed but gained the distinction in almost all the matches in which they fired. The list of donors to this year's meeting does not include the names of the several Native Chiefs who regularly contributed to the funds of meetings up to last year, but it is not too late to expect that they will yet do so. But taking all things into consideration the new conditions of the central meeting carries with them the rigour of service conditions and this is precisely what a rifle meeting was originally intended to enforce. The present conditions exclude even the inevitable Diana matches of former years, the affinity stakes and revolver matches though a team competition for the latter appears in the programme. It is certain that such wholly service conditions will be appreciated by every British and Native entrant.

Entries for the central meeting closed on the 30th November and the following Corps will be represented:—Royal Scots, Worcester Regiment, Connaught Rangers, Leicester Regiment, 114th Maharattas, 121st Pioneers, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 64th Pioneers, 80th Carnatic Infantry, 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry.

The following Regiments are at present competing at the local meetings:—Connaught Rangers, Poona; Leicester Regiment, Belgaum; Royal Scots, Bombay, Worcesters, Ahmednagar; 114th Maharattas; Poona; 80th Carnatic Infantry, Poona; 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee; 103rd Maharatta Light Infantry, Belgaum; 121st Pioneers, Poona; 109th Infantry, Santa Cruz, (withdrawn).

CALCUTTA RACES.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The following is the latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup:—

2 to 1 Fitzgrafton.
4 to 1 Boabdil.
5½ to 1 Realm and Steinhager.
6 to 1 Misty Morn.
10 to 1 Ballark.
12 to 1 Cinder Bell, Wandin and Saloon.
20 to 1 Kafir, Pan, Stir-about and Ballard.
30 to 1 Amplify and Volume.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The following are to-day's quotations in betting on the two important races of the Calcutta Meeting and as will be seen they border somewhat on the reasonable side to previous prices:—

"THE TRIALS."

5 to 2 against Sermon.
5 to 1 Stir About.
7 to 1 Sacristan.
8 to 1 Fitzgrafton.
10 to 1 Saloon (reported lame), Berthier, Wandin, Golden Gleam, Boabdil.
12 to 50 any others.

VICEROY'S CUP

5 to 2 Fitzgrafton.
7 to 2 Boabdil (only doing slow work).
6 to 1 Steinhager and Realm.
10 to 1 Misty Morn and Ballark.
12 to 1 Wandin.
15 to 100 any others.

S. I. MOTOR UNION.

Coming Reliability Trials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

An extraordinary general meeting of the South Indian Motor Union was held yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. Justice Boddam to consider the amended rules under which the Union's reliability trials will be held on 26th, 27th 28th instant. Some amendments were made, the most important being the creation of a new class for cars privately owned and driven by a professional driver (inciuding native chaffeur) as distinigished from privately owned cars driven by an amateur.

The trials will be from Madras to Katpadi and back, and Madras to Conjeeveram and back, including a hill climbing competition on the second day. Entries close on the 15th instant.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 4.

The Murray Football Tournament will be played during the cold weather and the Semi-finals and Final in Lucknow in the second week in March.

It is expected that Major Hugh Lawrence, Brigade-Major, Lucknow Brigade, the well-known Referee, has consented to act as Honorary Secretary. The last year's entries of this tournament were seventy-five, a record for any tournament in this country denoting its great popularity. There is every reason to believe this year will break last year's record. The entries for the tournament will be received by Messrs. Murray and Company of Lucknow.

RECENT CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Two Mahomedans Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Two Mahomedans were to-day sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment each for looting during the riot here on 3rd October last.

MR. H. KELWAY BRAMBER is resigning his appointment as head of the Carriage and Wagon Depot, East Indian Railway, to take up an appointment in the Leeds Forge Company.

We are now in a position to give the text of a letter of yesterday's date which has been addressed by Mr. Dring, Agent, East India Railway, to the Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur, and the General Traffic Manager, Calcutta. It is of importance as explaining the intention which underlay Mr. Dring's recent Circular Telegram to his men which runs as follows:—"With regard to my Circular Telegram of the 2nd instant it is my hope that the number of men placed on probation will be small and it is my desire that so long as these men satisfactorily perform their duties no further action shall be taken against them in regard to the part they have played during the strike."

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The following has been published in reference to the working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, during the year 1906-1907:—

Letter from the Chairman, Managing Committee, David Sasson Industrial and Reformatory Institution, dated the 2nd May.

"In paragraph 3 of their Resolution, dated 2nd November 1906, Government have noticed that a large proportion of the boys discharged during the year 1905-06 who have been traced, do not follow the trades taught at the Reformatory and have asked for a report whether any, and, if so, what steps are taken by the Committee to obtain employment for boys, on discharge, in the trades taught them at the school. With reference to this, I have the honour to state that a large proportion of the boys on discharge from the Institution go to their native country. It is frequently practically impossible to ascertain how they are employed there, but in some cases the opportunity of making inquiries of parents has occurred, and it has been ascertained that some boys in their native country have adopted the trade taught at the school; but it is more usual for them to follow their parents' occupation. This is in the case of boys who remain in their native country, but many, after a holiday at home, return to Bombay. With reference to these, enquiries are made by one of the Institution ramoshis who knows the boys, but it is frequently difficult to gain any information, as the boys frequently change their residences. The Managing Committee have from time to time caused letters to be addressed to employers of labour, as, for example, the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, the Superintendents of the Port Trust Workshops, and of the Municipal Workshops, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and the Locomotive and other Superintendents of the Railway Workshops, as well as to Mill Managers and to private employers, asking them to find employment in their workshops for suitable boys, with a limited amount of success. Occasionally boys who have been discharged come and ask for certificates as to their abilities, which are granted by the Superintendent."

Government letter to the Chairman, Managing Committee, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, dated the 24th May.

"With reference to your letter, dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to furnish, if possible, figures for the last three years, showing—

(1) the number of boys discharged from the Reformatory; and
(2) the number of boys for whom employment was found in Bombay."

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 10th October.

"I have the honour to submit the Report on the Sassoon Reformatory for the year 1906-07.

"2. The number of boys admitted during the year was 56 only as against 88 last year. The number of boys discharged is about the same as last year. Six boys absconded.

"3. As many as 11 boys died and 7 were discharged for physical unfitness. Dysentery and malarial fever seem to be frequent. Plague also invaded the school during the year. On the other hand, the lighter work now done by boys in mills is said to have had a good effect on their physique.

"4. I notice that the number of Musalman boys in the Reformatory is very large.

"5. The school is now aided by the Joint Schools Committee and the Report on the school work is good. Especially the success of the boys in drawing deserves notice.

"6. The conduct of the boys has been, on the whole, satisfactory and the practice of granting leave of absence to well behaved boys is continued with satisfactory results.

"7. It appears from Appendix B that a great many boys still get their living by trades other than those which they learn in the Reformatory. Many of them probably follow their fathers' occupations.

"8. I am told informally that it would be a matter of much time and trouble to follow the boys who have left in past years. Presumably they live respectable lives. At any rate, during the last four years, the Police have only made inquiries about the antecedents of one out of all the boys who have been discharged."

Letter from the Chairman, Managing Committee, David Sasoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, dated the 21st October.

"With reference to your letter, dated the 24th May, I have the honour to state that 187 boys were discharged from the Reformatory during the last three years ending 31st March. Of these, only 106 could be traced who were employed in the trades taught to them in this Institution or in some other business.

"There is no record of the number of boys who were employed in Bombay on the recommendation of the Committee. Efforts were made to obtain information on the point, but without success."

Resolution.—The health of the boys was far from satisfactory. There was a large increase in the number of cases treated, and eleven deaths occurred, of which three were due to plague and eight to various other causes. Seven boys were discharged for physical unfitness. The employment of boys only in half-day shifts at the mills is reported to have had good effect on their physique.

It appears that four boys escaped when under treatment at the J. J. Hospital. The Committee should be asked to consider whether special measures are not desirable such as the engagement of temporary establishment to prevent such escapes from hospital.

Statement B appended to the Report shows that a very limited number of boys (13 out of 53) follow the trades taught at the Reformatory after release. Many seem to prefer to follow the occupation of their fathers. The Committee's endeavours to obtain employment for discharged pupils in Bombay has met with a limited amount of success. It is desirable to adopt all available means of watching the after-careers of the boys in order to ascertain how far the reforming influences of the Institution have achieved their purpose, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is not satisfied that these means have been fully utilized in the past. Care should be taken that Police Agency is not employed in this connection. The attention of the Committee should be invited to Government letter, dated the 27th June 1905, and Government Resolution, dated the 20th November 1906, and accompaniments discouraging enquiries through the agency of the Police.

Appendix B to the Report contains information of the occupations followed by boys discharged during the year. The appendix might with advantage be amplified to contain information concerning all boys discharged during the preceding three years.

Government are glad to note the commendation bestowed by the Chairman on the Secretary, Mr. Krishnarao R. Jayakar.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Direct Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Direct Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Rome Perfect.	Via Rome Perfect.	Via Direct Perfect.	Via Rome Interrupted.	Via Rome Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates and Sailings from England received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of the 4th Dec. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Min.
Turkey	29	4	48 p m	4	54
Teheran	4	13	0 p m	2	47
Suez	4	9	45 a m	6	38

NOTICE.

Turkish route right (4-12-07).
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Tali and Tuntsung (4-12-07).

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer, "Arabia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from London, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashdown, Mr W
Armstrong, Mrs L H C and 3 children
Allen, Mrs E T
Brooks, Mr J C
Bissit, Miss M
Bishop, Mr J J and Mrs
Blackhouse, Mr B
Bence, Mr W
Broom, Mr G
Bell, Miss
Bartlett, Miss M G
Brown, Mr M C I
Benson Mr F S
Bridgestrine, Mr and Mrs
Cowdry, Mr F
Cox Dr E J
Carroll, Mr W J
Craig, Mrs M G and infant
Carr, Major H
Cooper, Mrs
Collins, Mrs H J and infant
Criscroft, Miss
Cole, Miss E M
Cowerly, Mrs
Cantro, Lt
Danby Mrs, child and infant
Danberry, Mr and Mrs C and 2 infts
Denison, Miss G N
Dickinson, Miss
Dynasce, Mr D
Egar, Miss A G
Earle, Mr J B
Fergusson, Miss L
Fleming, Miss
Forster, Capt and Mrs and children G N B
Fawcett, Major, G F
Foster, Mrs
Fido, Mrs J
Formston, Mr B
Feline, Miss
Faulks, Mrs
Glover, Mrs M T
Glover, Miss
Graham, Mrs and infant
Gretin, Mr J and Mrs
Gaddum, Mr S
Gass, Mrs N D
Gass, Miss
Hyde, Capt D O
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs and infant and child
Hadow, Miss
Hannay, Mr A B
Hent, Mrs and child and 2 infts
Hopkins, Miss M
Hopkins, Miss
Hooper, M P, Mr A G
Howard, Miss M
James, Miss B
Jackson, Mr R J
Jennings, Mrs and 3 children
Johnstone, Mr W
Jones, Mr F N
Jordan, Mr W
Jolly, Mr C D
Kreis, Mrs and child
Kibbert, Miss
Kemp, Mrs and infant
Latham, Lt A
Lail, Mrs B C
Lawrie, Mr G W
Lawrie, Mr D N
Lamond, Mr W
McRae, Lt A W
Mason, Mr C
Melter, Mr and Mrs J
Martin, Capt J C
Macgregor, Mrs
Mead, Miss
Maghew, Miss
Mount, Mrs A
Marwood, Mr and Mrs R and child
Marwood Mr E
Newsome, Mr and Mrs J W and child
O'Sullivan, Miss
Oakley, Miss
Patterson, Mr A
Pandt, Mr and Mrs A E and infant
Pettengell, Mr G W F
Patterson, Capt S
Powell, Mr F
Payne, Mr L
Ritchie, Mrs and Miss
Spence, Hon Mrs and 2 infts
Smith Mrs M
Saunders, Miss F M
Seymour, Mr
Sutton, Mr J N and Mrs
Thomas, Mr
Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Tucker, Miss M B
Tucker, Master H L B
Tucker, Master, Mr J M D
Turner, Miss O H
Turner, Miss G M
White, Mr and Mrs C W
Watson, Mr and Mrs
Wales, Mr J A G
Wray, Mrs and Miss
Wales Mrs J A G and infant
Walker, Miss H C
Wilkins, Mr P M
Wernyss, Mr D
Wood, Miss L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr G P
Aldan, Mr W C and Mrs
Anderson, Mr W R W
Benson, Mr A K
Benson, Mrs
Brimer, Mr
Birkmyre, Mr A
Birkmyre,

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE FRENCH ROYAL BRIDAL.

The man in the street is probably asking himself why Princess Louise of Orleans should choose to be married in England rather than in France, and in distant Worcestershire rather than at Twickenham, for the pretty little Thames-side town has been graced by many a French Royal bridal. The reason why the Royal marriage was being celebrated in England is owing to the fact that the bride's eldest brother, the Duke of Orleans, is one of the interesting group of kings in exile. For many years past—in fact, since his very serious misunderstanding with our own Royal Family—he and his Austrian Duchess have lived entirely at Wood Norton, near Evesham, and they have sold the property they owned till lately within easy distance of London. Some of the most interesting passages in Queen Victoria's Letters described our late Sovereign's passionate affection for the daughters and daughters-in-law of Louis Philippe; her closest friend among them was Queen Louise of Belgium, the mother of the present King Leopold, after whom, it may be recalled, the latest royal bride was named.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

Unlike her three elder sisters, Princess Louise has waited till she was well on in the twenties before entering the holy estate, and at one time it was rumoured that in spite of her being some four years his senior, she was destined to become the consort of Alfonso XIII. Her Royal Highness was the closest friend of the late Princess of the Asturias, the King of Spain's eldest sister. And the latter, on her death-bed, is said to have commended her two infant children to the Princess Louise, who now three years after her death, is about to become these two Royal children's step-mother. Prince Charles of Bourbon who is some ten years older than his bride, is very distantly relate to her, and curiously enough, his parents live at Cannes, which was the birthplace of Princess Louise.

THE ROYAL BRIDEGROOM.

Prince Charles of Bourbon, who is also the son of an exiled king and nephew to the heroic Queen of Naples whose defence of Gaeta was one of the military exploits of the Victorian era, has had a curious and interesting life. His father is said to have early destined him to play the difficult *rôle* of King-Consort of Spain, for when he was first sent to the land of the Hidalgo the present King was regarded as being far two weakly to live. Even at the time of Prince Charles' marriage to Alfonso's eldest sister, only the life of the then boy-King stood between the Princes of the Asturias and the throne and, when her little son was born five years ago, his appearance was greeted with all the elaborate ceremonial usual in the case of a Spanish Heir-Apparent.

A SOLDIER PRINCE.

Prince Charles of Bourbon is a very good-looking man, tall, lithe, and soldierly-looking—in fact, not unlike his new brother-in-law, the Duke of Aosta. He early entered the Spanish Army and saw active service both in Morocco and in Cuba. King Alfonso is warmly attached to his sister's widower, and as Queen Victoria Eugenie is on terms of intimate friendship with Princess Louise, this marriage has given them the greatest satisfaction and they early determined to be present at its celebration in person.

QUEEN MARIE DOROTHEA ?

The Duchess of Orleans, who is acted as hostess to one of the most brilliant Royal house-parties ever brought together outside Windsor Castle, is a daughter of the great House of Hapsburg. It is said that she firmly believes that the day will come when she and her husband will be hailed as King and Queen of France, and as far as lies in her power, she keeps up full Royal state in her English home, and always has a lady-in-waiting belonging to the French nobility in attendance on her person. Her marriage to the eldest son of the Comte de Paris was brought about by her astute grandmother the late Princess Clementine of Orleans, who so long survived all Louis Philippe's other children. The Duchess was this old Royal lady's favourite granddaughter, and in her she saw an ideal consort for her rather wild great nephew. Unfortunately the Duke and Duchess of Orleans have no children, and the Duke's heir-presumptive, the Duke de Montpensier is not married.

ALFONSO'S FINE SHOOTING.

King Alfonso more than sustained his reputation as a splendid shot during his stay at Sandringham. The keenest sportsman on the field, he kept two loaders busy at his guns, and brought down hundreds of birds each day. On the Scottish moors his Majesty's marksmanship is often recalled with admiration. During his expeditions there last year an enthusiastic keeper exclaimed, "Yon King shutes like an angel!"—a compliment which his Majesty shortly afterwards justified by winning a cup in a clay-pigeon shooting competition in the Isle of Wight. In a recent shoot near Berlin with the Kaiser and the German Crown Prince, King Alfonso killed twenty-nine savage boars, the Emperor twenty-two, and the Prince eighteen. A humourous incident in connection with King Alfonso's shooting occurred at La ranja last autumn. His Majesty, in high spirits, laid several wagers with the ladies present, and it was noticed with great amusement that when the fair gamblers lost they never paid, while on the other hand they succeeded in winning 600 pesetas from the King. One reckoning up his losses the young monarch exclaimed, "Well, I have lost to-day, but please say nothing about this at home!"

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The Birthday Honours list, though containing nothing startling, has nevertheless some names of interest. Mr. George Russell's Privy Councillorship will give pleasure to his numerous friends in every rank of society—that society which he knows so well how to describe with lambent wit and full anecdotage. A tall, stoutly built, still very good-looking man, with hair turning grey, and the characteristically strongly marked features of the ducal house of Russell, the author of "Collections and Recollections" has a Macaulay-like memory and can quote whole pages not only of poetry, but also of favourite novels. The other literary personages whom our Sovereign has chosen to honour on his natal day are Mr. C. S. Parker and Mr. Arthur Benson. Mr. Parker has written some admirable lives of statesmen; he was an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone and his keen clever face crowned with white hair is welcome wherever Liberals congregate. Mr. Benson owes his honour to the recent achievement of his life that of his editorship of "Queen Victoria's Letters." Though he first attained fame as a poet he is a brilliant essayist, and he is said to make a larger income by his writings than any English writer now living outside the ranks of the famous novelists.

A PILLAR OF NONCONFORMITY.

Sir Joseph Compton Ricketts, M.P., whose knighthood is one of the birthday honours conferred on Saturday last, represents Scarborough in the House of Commons. He is chairman of the Congregational Union and a deacon of the City Temple, the home of theological surprises. Sir Joseph is not only an extremely practical politician, but he has also an eye that sees further than the work that can be done to-day. He is credited with a remedy for the unhappy lot of the very poor, which is to take the form of establishing by the State national factories where everyone desiring work can have it, and so be enabled to have money for at least sufficient food and lodging.

MUSIC'S NEW KNIGHT.

Sir Charles Santley, the veteran singer who has been honoured by the King with a knighthood, and who has just completed his fiftieth year as a public singer, is without doubt one of the greatest vocalists ever born in England. He first saw the light at Liverpool in 1834. His brother still resides there, and bears an honoured name amongst the merchants of the second city. His early years were spent in Liverpool, but his first serious study of singing as an art was made in London. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and had to rely upon his own efforts in order to reach the goal of his ambition. The privations and disappointments suffered by the artist ere he reached the enviable eminence as Britain's greatest baritone will never be known, for Mr. Santley is no talker. From London he went to Italy, where he learned much that was helpful to him in the career he had mapped out for himself. At the time of the great Santley concert at the Albert Hall, the "quidnuncs" prophesied the Order of Merit for the Veteran vocalist, but the King has demonstrated how unsafe it is for the uninitiated to practise the art of Cassandra. Sir Charles Santley's last honour came from the Pope in appreciation of the singer's services on behalf of the Catholic Church.

SIR JOHN HARE.

Everyone will be glad to hear of the knighthood bestowed upon John Hare, for few actors of the present day are more universally popular than he. John Hare, or John Fairs, to give him his true patronymic, was born in London in 1844. Educated in Yorkshire, he was originally intended for the Civil Service, but a bad attack of stage-fever finally chanred the parental plans, and the future knight made his first professional appearance in a stock company at Liverpool. He was not long in finding his way to London, where he first appeared with the Bancrofts at the old Prince of Wales's. Thenceforth his rise was fairly rapid, and he has made at least a dozen of his characters household words to the playgoers of the metropolis. It is to be hoped that thisrecent honour will alter him in his decision to retire from the stage.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

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You feel that your depression is passing away; your brain clears up; things look brighter; sleep is refreshing; the nerves act better; and new life and vigor begin to take possession of your whole system. Your digestion improves; you get more benefit from your food; your appetite returns. Your friends begin to notice a marked change in your general appearance. The old color comes back to the lips; the eyes look brighter; the step becomes more elastic; and every dose of

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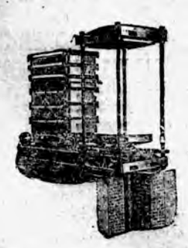

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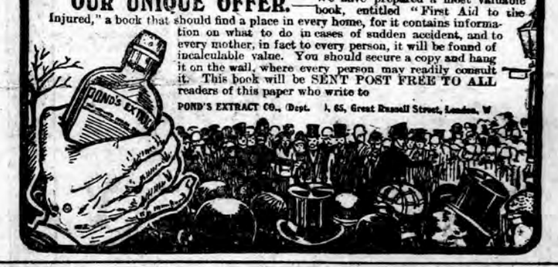

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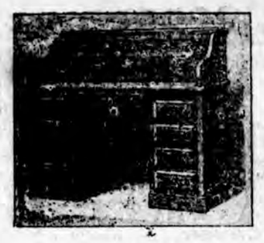

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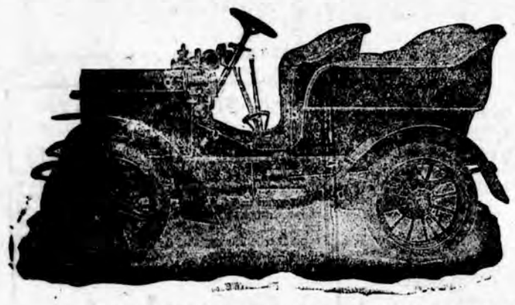

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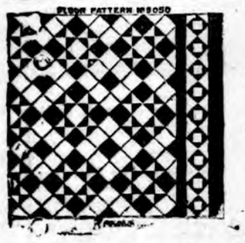

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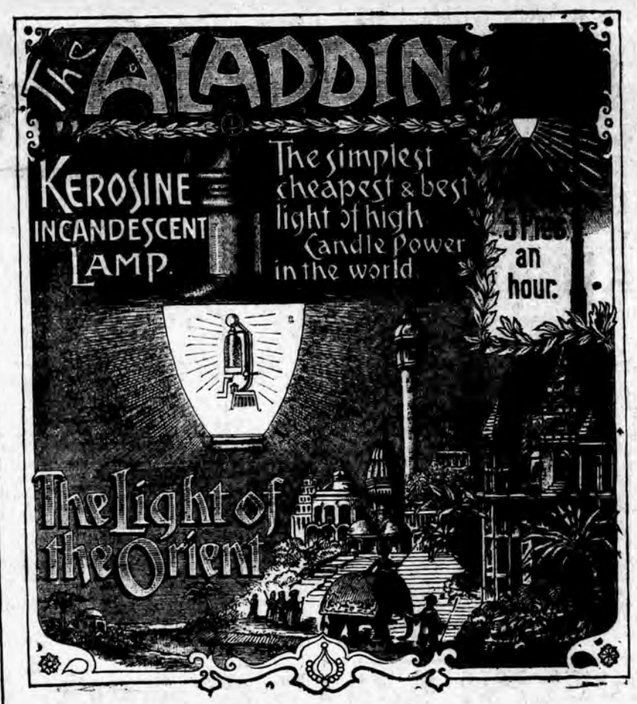
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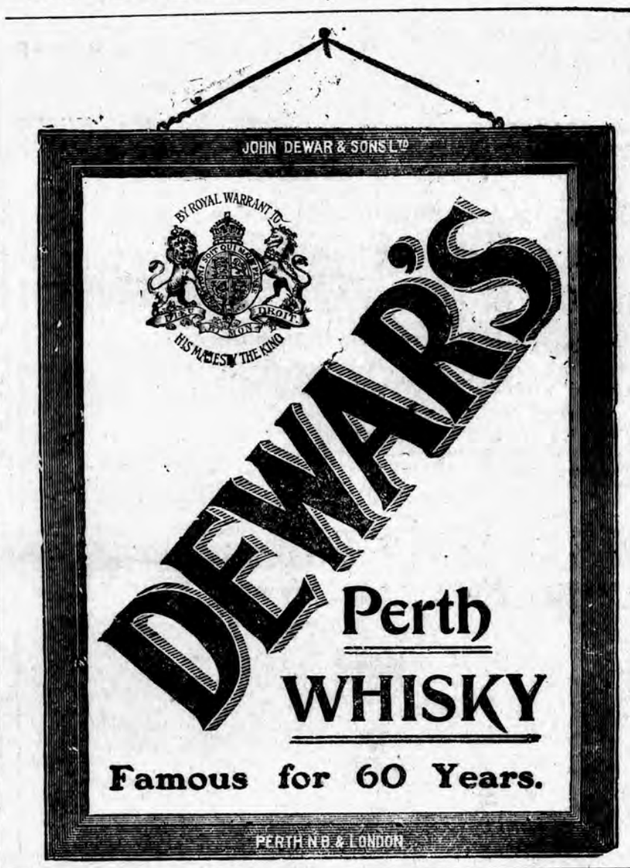

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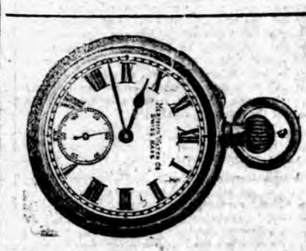

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